



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Ch 11-5



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

HERTSLET'S CHINA TREATIES.

TREATIES, &c.,
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA;
AND BETWEEN
CHINA AND FOREIGN POWERS;
AND
ORDERS IN COUNCIL, RULES, REGULATIONS,
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, DECREES, &c.,
AFFECTING
BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

IN FORCE ON THE
1st JANUARY, 1908.

Third Edition:
Revised, under the Superintendence of the Librarian of the Foreign Office,

BY
GODFREY E. P. HERTSLET,
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
EDWARD PARKES.

VOL II. ⁵

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

And to be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.; and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDEDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
K. PONSONBY, 110, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.

15M

#114-3

ch 11.5 (25)



PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS,
1877-1907.

.V 2910

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF
1901-1902

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

PART V.

Miscellaneous Documents, 1877-1907.

No.				Page
177	1877	Regulations	Land. Amoy	1125
178	3 July, 1889	Ordinance	Chinese Extradition. Hong Kong	1130
179	13 June, 1891	Chinese Decree	Protection of Missionary Establishments	1136
180	23 Feb., 1892	Chinese Note	Contracts for Loans	1137
181	9 Aug., 1895	Chinese Decree	Protection of Missionary Establishments	1139
182	11 July, 1896	Convention	Telegraphic Communication	1140
183	15 Mar., 1897	Chinese Assurance...	Non-Alienation of Hainan	1148
184	17 Nov., 1897	Ordinance	Chinese Extradition. Hong Kong. Amendment	1149
185	15 Jan., 1898	Chinese Decree	Prevention of Missionary Troubles	1150
186	¹⁰ / ₁₃ Feb., 1898	Chinese Assurance...	Inspector-General of Maritime Customs	1151
187	10 Apr., 1898	Ditto.	Non-Alienation of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Yunnan	1153
188	26 Apr., 1898	Ditto.	Non-Alienation of Fu-kien	1154
189	15 Mar., 1899	Memorial	Official Intercourse between Roman Catholic Missionaries and Local Authorities	1154
190	23 May, 1899	German Regulations	Harbour. Tsintau. (Kiaochau Bay)	1156
191	15 Feb., 1900	Regulations	Sanitary. Shanghai and Woosung	1159
192	17 Mar., 1900	Ditto.	Shanghai Harbour	1163
193	6 Aug., 1900	Act of Parliament...	Exportation of Arms	1166
194	7 Aug., 1900	Proclamation	Exportation of Arms, &c., to China	1166
195	22 Dec., 1900	Joint Note	Conditions necessary for Resumption of Friendly Relations*	1167
196	16 Jan., 1901	Protocol	Ditto. Acceptance of, by China*	1170
197	17 Jan., 1901	Regulations	Woosung Harbour	1171
198	23 Apr., 1901	Agreement	Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable	1174
199	10 Aug., 1903	Proclamation	Exportation of Arms, &c., to China	1180
200	31 Aug., 1903	Circular	Missionaries and Chinese Authorities	1181
201	23 Mar., 1904	Regulations	Customs. Kongmoon	1183
202	1904	Ditto.	Canton Harbour	1185
203	27 May, 1905	Ordinance	Shipping Dues. Weihaiwei	1188
204	6 Sept., 1905	Despatch	Anglo-Japanese Agreement, 1905	1190

* See No. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

No.				PAGE
205	2 Dec., 1905	German Regulations	Kiao-chau Customs.....	1193
206	1906	Japanese Regulations	Control of Residents in Kwan- tung	1198
207	13 June, 1907	Provisional Conven- tion	Junction of Russian and Japanese Railways in Man- churia	1199
208	26 June, 1907	Provisional Regula- tions	Dairen Customs	1204
209	8 July, 1907	Ordinance	Anchorage, Junk, &c. Wei- haiwei.....	1209
210	31 Dec., 1907	List	International Engagements ...	1210
211	31 Dec., 1907	Ditto.	Treaty Ports, Ports of Call, and Places open to British Trade	1211

[SEE ALSO PARTS I AND IV.]

(No. 177.) *LAND REGULATIONS and Bye-laws for the British
Concession, Amoy.* Amoy, 1877.*

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Boundaries	1125
2. Roads, jetties, &c. Assessment on land and houses, rates, dues and taxes. Consul to convene meeting of renters, &c.	1125
3. Land-renters and others to appoint a Committee or Council. Authority to sue for taxes, &c.	1126
4. Making of new bye-laws	1126
5. Audit of Accounts	1126
6. Recovery of penalties under bye-laws	1127
7. Consul may at any time call meeting of ratepayers	1127
8. Election of Council. Persons entitled to vote	1127
9. Qualified voters may nominate five persons for Council	1128
10. Qualification for members of Council	1128
11. Vacancies	1128
12. Tenure of office	1128
13. Officers	1128
14. Funds	1128
15. Persons acting in execution of these Regulations not to be personally liable	1129
Consular Veto	1106
Municipal Police	1106
BYE-LAWS	1129

Boundaries.

1. That the limits wherein these regulations are binding be the British Concession, Amoy.

Roads, Jetties, &c., Assessment on Land and Houses, Rates, Dues, and Taxes. Consul to convene a Meeting of Renters and other Persons entitled to vote.

2. In order that due provision should be made for the making of roads, building public jetties and works, and keeping them in repair, and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the Settlement generally, establishing a watch or police force therein, establishing sanitary regulations, paying the persons necessarily employed in any municipal office or capacity, and for raising money by way of loan for any of the purposes aforesaid, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall, in the first week of December of each year, or on the requisition hereinafter mentioned, convene a meeting of all persons entitled to vote as hereinafter provided to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for these purposes;

* For Land Regulations and Bye-laws, for the Foreign Settlement at Kulangsu, Amoy, see No. 147, page 774.

[Land Regulations. Amoy.]

and at such meeting it shall be competent for the said persons, or a majority of those present, to declare an assessment in the form of a rate to be made on land or buildings within the said limits; and it shall also be competent for the said persons, or a majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other rates and taxes for the purposes aforesaid in the shape of wharfage dues, licence fees, &c.

Land-renters and others to appoint a Committee or Council. Authority to sue for Taxes, &c.

3. It is further provided that said land-renters and others as aforesaid shall appoint, in the mode hereinafter described, an executive Committee or Council to consist of not more than five or less than three persons for the purpose of levying the rates, dues, and taxes hereinbefore mentioned, and applying the funds realised from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the Regulations now made; and such Committee, when appointed, shall have full power and authority to levy and apply such rates, dues and taxes, and recover the same from all defaulters in the court under whose jurisdiction such defaulter may be.

Making of New Bye-laws.

4. When in pursuance of these Regulations the above-mentioned Committee and Council shall be duly elected, all the power, authority and control conferred by the Bye-laws now sanctioned and annexed to these Regulations and all the rights and property which by such Bye-laws are declared to belong to any Committee or Council as aforesaid, shall vest in and absolutely belong to such Committee or Council, and to their successors in office; and such Committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make other Bye-laws for the better enabling them to carry out the object of these Regulations, and to repeal, alter, or amend any such Bye-laws, provided such other Bye-laws be not repugnant to the spirit of these Regulations, and be duly confirmed and published; and provided also that no Bye-law or amendment made by the Committee under the authority of these Regulations, except such as relate solely to their Council, or their officers or servants, shall come into operation until passed and approved by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and the ratepayers in special meeting assembled, of which meeting, and the object of it, 10 days' notice shall be given.

Audit of Accounts.

5. And whereas it is also expedient that due provision should be made for the auditing of the accounts of the said Committee or Council, and for the obtaining the approval and sanction of them by the ratepayers in public meeting duly assembled, it is provided that the said audit and the said sanction and approval shall be made at the annual public meeting convened as hereinbefore mentioned.

Recovery of Penalties under Bye-laws.

6. It is further provided that any penalty or forfeiture or fees on licences, provided for in the Bye-laws framed under the authority of these Regulations, and imposed in pursuance of such Bye-laws, may be recovered by summary proceedings; and it shall be lawful for Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, upon conviction, to judge the offender to pay the penalty or incur the forfeiture as well as such costs attending the conviction, as the Court may think fit. All fines and penalties levied under these Regulations, and the Bye-laws framed and to be framed under them, shall be carried to the credit of the Committee or Council.

Consul may at any time call Meeting of Ratepayers.

7. It is further provided that it shall be competent for Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at any time when it may appear to him needful or upon the requisition of ten of the ratepayers, to call a public meeting, giving 10 days' notice of the same, setting forth the business for the consideration of which it is convened. All resolutions passed by a majority of two-thirds of the qualified voters present at any such public meeting, on all such matters aforesaid, shall be valid and binding on the whole of the ratepayers. At such meeting Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall take the chair, and in his absence then such ratepayer as the majority of voters present may nominate, who shall report to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul the resolutions passed at such meeting for his concurrence and approval, and unless such approval be officially given, such resolution shall not be valid and binding, provided always that a term of 10 days shall elapse between the date of the resolution and the signification of approval by the Consul. In all cases in which ratepayers in public meeting assembled, as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature not already enumerated, affecting the general interest, or impose any new or extraordinary tax, any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interest by the resolution may, within the period of 10 days aforesaid, represent his case to the Consul for his consideration. After the expiration of the term of 10 days, the Consular approval, if signified, shall be binding.

Election of Council. Persons entitled to Vote.

8. It is provided that members of the Municipal Council shall be elected by ballot at a place appointed by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, 14 days previous to the annual meeting, and that at all meetings the following persons shall alone be entitled to vote, viz.: Land-renters, recognized agents acting for firms who are land-renters and persons holding formal authority to act as proxies for absent land-renters, and all taxpayers of \$5 and upwards per annum.

Qualified Voters may Nominate Five Persons for Council.

9. It is provided that on or before the 15th November in each year it shall be competent for every person entitled to vote for the election of Council to send in writing, to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, the names of five duly qualified persons accompanied by their agreement to serve, if elected, attaching his signature to the memorandum. The names of all the persons proposed will then be circulated and exhibited in the Consulate. On the day appointed for the election, should the members proposed exceed the required number, a ballot will take place as set forth in the foregoing Regulation.

Qualification for Members of Council.

10. All ratepayers of six months' residence in the Settlement, having paid all taxes due, and whose annual payment shall amount to the sum of \$20 and upwards, shall be qualified to be members of the Municipal Council.

Vacancies.

11. In case of a vacancy or vacancies occurring in the Committee or Council during the municipal year, the Council shall be authorized to fill up such vacancy or vacancies as they occur.

Tenure of Office.

12. The Council shall enter upon their office immediately after the annual meeting, and at their first meeting the new Council shall elect a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. In the temporary absence of the Chairman, the members present at any meeting of the Council shall elect their Chairman for such meeting.

Officers.

13. The Council may from time to time appoint such officers and servants as they think necessary for carrying out these Regulations, and fix the salaries and allowances of such officers and servants, and may pay the same out of the municipal funds, and make Bye-laws for the government of such officers and servants, and may discontinue or remove any of them, from time to time, as they shall think fit.

Funds.

14. The Council shall administer the municipal funds for the public use and benefit at their discretion, in accordance with the object and view expressed at the general meeting, and within the limits of the budget passed thereat, and a statement shall be drawn up by them at the end of each year for which the Council has been elected, showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Council fund for that year, and the said statement shall be circulated for the general information at least 10 days before the general meeting is convened.

Persons acting in execution of these Regulations not to be personally liable.

15. No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the Council, nor any matter or thing done by any member thereof, or person whomsoever, acting under the direction of the Council, shall, if the matter or thing were done, or entered into, *bond fide* for the purpose of executing these Regulations, subject them or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever, and any expense, properly and with due authority incurred by the Council, member thereof, or person acting as last aforesaid, shall be borne and repaid out of rates levied under the authority of these Regulations.

BYE-LAWS

Annexed to the Land Regulations for the British Concession, Amoy.

1. The entire control and management of the roads, jetties, public buildings, sewers and drains within the limits of these Regulations, and all sewers and drains in and under the roads, and all the works and materials thereunto belonging, whether made at the time of the passing of these Regulations, or at any time thereafter, and whether made at the cost of the Council or otherwise, shall vest in and belong to the Council.

2. The Council and none other shall be surveyor of all highways within the limits of the aforesaid Regulations, and within those limits shall have all such powers and authorities as such surveyors of highways are ordinarily invested with.

3. The management of the roads, streets, bunding and jetties, and the laying out and repairing thereof, shall be vested in the Council; and all materials, implements, and other things provided for laying out and repairing said roads, streets, bunding and jetties shall belong to the Council.

4. The Council may stop up any road or street, and prevent all persons from passing along and using the same during the construction, alteration, repair or demolition of any sewer or drain in or under such road or street, but must allow access to houses.

5. Every person who wilfully displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials, of any streets, bunding, or jetties, under the management of the Council, without their consent in writing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25, together with the cost of replacing same.

6. When any building materials or other things are laid, or any hole made in any of the roads, whether the same be done by the Council or not, the person or persons causing such hole to be made, shall, at his own expense, cause a sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place on or near the same, and continue such light every night from sun-setting to sun-rising while such materials or hole remain; and such person shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or other things and such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until such materials or other things are removed, or the hole filled up, or otherwise made secure. And every such person who fails so to light, fence, or enclose the same shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

7. If any building, wall, or hole, or other place near any street be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to the passengers along such street, the owner shall repair the same, or in default the Council shall cause the necessary repairs to be made, and the expenses of the same shall be recoverable as damages from the owner.

8. The Council may give notice to the owner or occupant of any house or other building to remove or alter any porch, shed, projecting window, step, or any other obstruction or projection, erected or placed against, or in front of, any house or other building within the limits of these Regulations, and which is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any road or street; and such owner or occupant shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been

July 3, 1889.]

HONG KONG.

[No. 178.]

[Extradition of Chinese.]

directed by the Council, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10, and the Council in such case may remove such obstruction or projection, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupant so making default, and shall be recoverable as damages.

9. No person shall obstruct the public roads or footpaths with any kind of goods or building materials under a penalty of \$10 for every twenty-four hours of continued obstruction; and after the first twenty-four hours that notice of removal shall have been given to the owner of the same, or in the absence of any such person, or inability on the parts of the agents of the Council to find him, the Council shall remove and retain the same until the expense of such removal shall have been paid, or may recover the expense of such removal as damages.

10. In the case of any stagnant pool, ditch, or pond of water, pig-stye, cow-house, stable, privy, or any other building, construction, or thing, being proved a nuisance to the occupiers of adjacent lots, or to the public, the Secretary of the Council shall forthwith give notice to the owner, or reputed owner, agent, or occupant, that such nuisance must be removed; and if the same be not removed within a time considered reasonable by the Council, the Council may abate such nuisance at the expense of the owners of such property, the same being recoverable as damages.

11. No spirit shop, or house of entertainment of any kind, shall be opened within the limits of the Settlement, without a licence first obtained from the Council, countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul under a penalty not exceeding \$100, recoverable from the person committing such offence.

12. All persons causelessly creating a noise or disturbance, and all persons guilty of furious and improper riding or driving, or leading horses upon the roads, to the endangerment of passers-by, or obstructing the fairway to or from the landing steps, or who shall commit any act which may legitimately come within the meaning of the term nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10.

13. No cattle or horses shall be allowed to go loose at any time, or to be tethered in the roads of the Settlement, under a penalty not exceeding \$5.

14. It shall be lawful for any officer or agent of the Council, and all persons called by him to his assistance, to seize and detain any person who shall have committed any offence against the provisions of these Bye-laws, and hand him over to the proper authority, provided also that no person shall be arrested or detained in custody further than may be necessary to prevent disturbance or to secure the identification of the offender to prevent his escape.

15. Every penalty or forfeiture imposed by these Bye-laws, made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceeding, and upon conviction the offender shall pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as well as such costs attending the conviction as the Court shall think fit.

16. The discharge of firearms beyond the limits of persons' own premises is prohibited under penalty not exceeding \$10 for each offence, unless specially sanctioned by the Council.

(No. 178.) *ORDINANCE of the Government of Hong Kong to amend the Law relating to the Extradition of Chinese Criminals.**

[No. 26.]

[July 3, 1889.]

(L.S.) G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX.

WHEREAS by Article XXI of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, done at Tientsin on the 26th June, 1858 (No. 6); it was agreed and concluded that if criminals,

* "Hertlet's Commercial Treaties." Vol. 18. Page 649. This Ordinance, with Ordinance No. 23 of 1897 (No. 184) incorporated, appears as "Ordinance No. 7 of 1889" in the "Ordinances of Hong Kong" (Revised Edition, Vol. I, page 639), published at Hong Kong in 1904.

[Extradition of Chinese.]

subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hong Kong, or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the more effective carrying out of the said Treaty in relation to the surrender of criminals, subjects of China, who take refuge in Hong Kong, or on board the British ships there:

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

2. Ordinances No. 2 of 1850* and No. 2 of 1871† are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any proceedings for the surrender of a criminal commenced under the said Ordinances, or either of them, before the coming into operation of this Ordinance, and such proceedings may be completed and the criminal surrendered as if this Ordinance had not come into operation.

3. In this Ordinance, unless repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the context, the term "extradition crime" shall mean a crime which if committed in the Colony would be one of the crimes mentioned in the First Schedule hereto, and the term "fugitive criminal" shall mean any subject of China accused of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of China or on board a Chinese ship on the high seas, who is or is suspected of being in Hong Kong or on board a British ship there.

The crimes mentioned in the First Schedule to this Ordinance shall be construed according to the law in force in the Colony at the date of the alleged crime.

4. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to the surrender of criminals under any future arrangement that may be made by Her Majesty with the Emperor of China with respect to the surrender of fugitive criminals, as well as to their surrender under any Treaty in force at the coming into operation of this Ordinance.

5. The following restrictions shall be observed with respect to the surrender of fugitive criminals:—

(1) A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, or of a Judge of the Supreme Court, if brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, or of the Governor, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character, or for an offence which is not an extradition crime.

(2) A fugitive criminal, who has been accused of an offence within British jurisdiction not being an offence for which his sur-

* "Hertslet's Commercial Treaties." Vol. 10. Page 50.

† "Hertslet's Commercial Treaties." Vol. 13. Page 358

[Extradition of Chinese.]

render is demanded, or who is undergoing sentence under any conviction in the Colony, shall not be surrendered until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal, or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

(3) A fugitive criminal shall not in any case be surrendered unless an engagement is given by the Chinese Government that he shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender other than the extradition crime on which the surrender is demanded.

6. Every fugitive criminal, who is in Hong Kong, shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered in manner provided by this Ordinance, whether the crime in respect of which the surrender is demanded was committed before or after the passing of this Ordinance, and whether there is or is not any concurrent jurisdiction in any Court in the Colony over that crime.

7. Whenever the requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who is in, or suspected of being in, Hong Kong, is made to the Governor by some officer of the Chinese Government, the Governor may, by order under his hand and seal, signify to a Magistrate that such requisition has been made, and require him to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive criminal.

8. A Magistrate, on receipt of the said order, shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive criminal, or, if the fugitive criminal be already in custody, shall issue his order to all necessary persons to bring the fugitive criminal before him to be dealt with according to this Ordinance.

9. A Magistrate may also issue his warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive criminal on such information or complaint as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed in the Colony.

A fugitive criminal apprehended on a warrant so issued shall be discharged by the Magistrate, unless the Magistrate within such time as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, he shall think reasonable, receives from the Governor an order signifying that a requisition has been made for the surrender of such fugitive criminal.

10.* When a fugitive criminal is brought before a Magistrate, he shall hear the case in the same manner, and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be, as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in the Colony.

The Magistrate shall receive any evidence which may be tendered to show that the crime of which the prisoner is accused is an offence of a political character, or is not an extradition crime.

11. If, at the hearing before a Magistrate, such evidence is pro-

duced as would, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the committal of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the Colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged.

If the Magistrate commits the fugitive criminal to Victoria Gaol he shall thereupon inform the fugitive criminal that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of 15 days from the date of such committal, and that he has a right to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and such Magistrate shall forthwith send to the Governor the depositions and other evidence in the case, together with a report thereon, and in particular in relation to—

(a) The lapse of time since the commission of the extradition crime;

(b) The length of residence in the Colony of, and the character of, the fugitive criminal;

(c) Any circumstance throwing suspicion on the origin or nature of the charge made.

12. Before ordering a fugitive criminal to be discharged the Magistrate shall cause notice of his intention to make such order to be served on the Crown Solicitor.

13.—(1) Upon the expiration of 15 days from the date of the Magistrate's order of committal, or if a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued, and if upon the return to the writ the Supreme Court has not discharged the fugitive criminal, immediately after the decision of the Court, or after such further period in either case as the Governor may allow, the Governor may, by warrant under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as the Governor considers to be authorized to receive him on behalf of the Chinese authorities, and the fugitive criminal shall be surrendered accordingly: Provided always, that whenever the Governor shall, from the Magistrate's report or otherwise, have reason to suppose that any fugitive criminal, who has been committed to the Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, has been resident in the Colony for one year or upwards, the depositions and evidence taken before the Magistrate on the investigation of the case shall, together with the Magistrate's report thereon, be considered by the Governor in Council, who shall be assisted in such consideration by the Chief Justice of the Colony, and the Governor in Council shall decide whether such fugitive criminal shall be surrendered or not.

(2) If the fugitive criminal while in the Colony escapes out of any custody into which he has been delivered in pursuance of a Magistrate's warrant as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any police officer or constable to take him without warrant, and to restore him to the custody from which he has escaped, and for the person from

July 3, 1889.]

HONG KONG.

[No. 178.

[Extradition of Chinese.]

whose custody the fugitive criminal has escaped to retake him, or receive him from such police officer or constable, and to hold him at all times as upon the original warrant.

14. Except where any proceedings are actually pending upon a writ of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court, and in such case with the concurrence in writing of the Judge having cognizance thereof, the Governor may at any time by order under his hand and seal discharge a fugitive criminal from custody.

15. If a fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison under this Ordinance to await the order of the Governor is not surrendered and conveyed out of the Colony within two months after such committal, any Judge of the Supreme Court may, upon application made to him by or on behalf of the fugitive criminal, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the Crown Solicitor, order the fugitive criminal to be discharged out of custody unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

16. Every person who is accused or convicted of having counselled, procured, commanded, aided, or abetted the commission of any extradition crime, or of being accessory before the fact to any extradition crime, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to be accused or convicted of having committed such crime, and shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered accordingly.

17. If any suit or action be brought against a Magistrate, superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, gaoler, police officer, constable, or any other person for anything done under or in obedience to any warrant or order issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, the proof of such warrant or order shall be a sufficient answer to such suit or action, and the defendant on such proof as aforesaid shall be entitled to a verdict or judgment accordingly, and shall also be entitled to all costs of suit.

18. The forms in the Second Schedule hereto, or forms to the like effect, with such variations and additions as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes therein indicated and according to the directions therein contained, and instruments in these forms shall (as regards the form thereof) be valid and sufficient.

19. This Ordinance shall not come into operation unless and until the Officer administering the Government notifies by Proclamation that it is Her Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same; and thereafter it shall come into operation on such day as the Officer administering the Government shall notify by the same or any other Proclamation.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 25th day of June, 1889.

ARATHOON SETH, *Clerk of Councils.*

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor, the 3rd day of July, 1889.

FREDERICK STEWART, *Colonial Secretary.*

[Extradition of Chinese.]

FIRST SCHEDULE

EXTRADITION CRIMES.

Murder, and attempt to murder.

Manslaughter.

Malicious wounding.

Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.

Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered, comprehending the crimes designated in the laws of Hong Kong as counterfeiting or falsification of paper money, bank notes, or other securities, forgery, or other falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering, or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.

Embezzlement or larceny.

Receiving stolen goods.

Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

Crimes against bankruptcy law.

Fraud committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any Company, made criminal by any Law for the time being in force.

Rape.

Abduction.

Child stealing.

Kidnapping.

False imprisonment.

Burglary or housebreaking.

Arson.

Robbery with violence.

Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

Piracy whether by law of nations or by municipal law.

Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Perjury or subornation of perjury.

Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

Any indictable offence under Ordinance No. 7 of 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the enactments in force in this Colony relating to larceny and other similar offences," or any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the foregoing list.

Any indictable offence under Ordinance No. 6 of 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the enactments in force in this Colony relating to indictable offences by forgery," or any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same which is not included in the foregoing list.

Any indictable offence under Ordinance No. 10 of 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the enactments in force in this Colony against offences relating to the coin," or any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the foregoing list.

Any indictable offence under Ordinance No. 4 of 1865, entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the enactments in force in this Colony relating to offences against the person," or any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the foregoing list.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Forms.

Form of Order by the Governor to a Magistrate to issue his Warrant.

Form of Warrant of Apprehension by order of the Governor.

Form of Order to bring before a Magistrate a Criminal already in custody.

Form of Warrant of Apprehension without order of the Governor.

Form of Warrant of Committal.

Form of Warrant of the Governor for the Surrender of a Fugitive Criminal.

Form of Order of Discharge by the Governor.

(No. 179.) *IMPERIAL DECREE ordering Protection to be afforded to Foreign Missionary Establishments. 13th June, 1891.**

(Translation.)

WE have received a memorial from the Tsung-li Yamén dwelling on the frequency of missionary cases, and praying that stringent instructions should be issued to the various Viceroys and Governors, directing them to take prompt measures for dealing with the question. The memorialists state that, during the fourth moon of the present year (8th May to 6th June, 1891), the missionary buildings at Wuhu, in Anhui, were burnt down by rioters, and that missionary premises in the Tan Yang district, in Kiangsu, in the market town of Wuhsueh, in Hupei, and at various other places, were also in close succession similarly destroyed, and they urge the extreme importance of securing the apprehension of the rioters, and of taking timely and effectual measures of protection.

The right of foreign missionaries to promulgate their religions in China is provided for by Treaty and by edicts which were previously issued; the authorities of all the provinces were commanded to afford them protection as circumstances required. There has been peace and harmony between Chinese and foreigners for a long series of years, and how comes it that within the last few days all these cases of the burning and destruction of missionary buildings should have occurred almost simultaneously? It is assuredly a matter which excites the greatest surprise. It is plain that, connected with the movement, there are desperate characters secretly plotting to gain adherents, and to inflame the feelings of the people by the dissemination of false rumours, their object really being to take advantage of the opportunity to commit rapine and plunder.

What is still worse, good and peaceable citizens are being inveigled to join them in committing a succession of the gravest crimes, and unless severe punishment is meted out to them how can the majesty of the law be upheld, and the tranquillity of the country preserved?

We command the Viceroys of the Two Kiang and of Hu Kuang, and the Governors of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Hupei to lose no time in directing the civil and military authorities concerned to take steps for arresting the principal criminals and for having them tried, and, when found guilty, condemned to capital punishment, in order that a warning may be given for the future.

The religions of the West have for their object the inculcation of virtue, and though people become converts, they still remain Chinese subjects, and continue to be amenable to the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

There is no reason why there should not be harmony between the

* Parliamentary Paper. China, No. 1 (1892). Page 92. See also Decree of 9th August, 1895 (No. 181).

[Contracts for Loans.]

ordinary people and the adherents of (foreign) religions, and the whole trouble arises from lawless ruffians fabricating baseless stories, and making an opportunity for creating disturbance. These bad characters exist everywhere. We command the Manchu Generals-in-chief, the Viceroy, and Governors in all the provinces to issue Proclamations, clearly explaining to the people that they must on no account give a ready ear to such idle tales and wantonly cause trouble. Let all who post anonymous placards and spread false rumours inflaming the minds of the people be at once arrested and severely punished. The local authorities are bound to afford due protection at all times to the persons and property of foreign merchants and foreign missionaries, and must not allow them to be injured or molested by evil characters.

Should the precautionary measures be lacking in stringency, and trouble be the result, we command that the local authorities be severely denounced. We further command the Manchu Generals-in-chief, the Viceroy and Governors in all the provinces, to take immediate steps for settling all outstanding cases and not to allow their subordinates to shrink from the difficulty of the task and interpose delays, in order that a complete clearance may be made of all arrears in the archives.

Let this decree be proclaimed for general information.

(No. 180.) *CHINESE NOTE. Procedure to be observed in cases where the Provincial Authorities in China may desire to enter into Contracts with Foreign Financial Houses for the purpose of obtaining Loans. 23rd February, 1892.**

Chinese Legation,

23rd February, 1892.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a Circular Note which the Tsungli-Yamén have addressed to the Representatives of China in foreign countries, and which they have directed them to communicate to the Courts to which they are severally accredited.

As your Lordships will perceive on perusing the Note, it relates to the procedure to be observed in cases where the Governors-General, Governors, and others may desire to enter into contracts with foreign financial houses with the object of obtaining loans.

Henceforth, no contract for a provincial loan is to be concluded until the local official for whose administration the money is required shall have submitted it to the Central Government, and a notification that the project has received the Imperial sanction shall have been made by the Tsungli-Yamén to the Representative

Feb. 23, 1892.]

CHINA.

[No. 180.]

[Contracts for Loans.]

at Peking of the country more immediately concerned in the transaction. Loans contracted by the local authorities in contravention of this procedure will consequently be held to be illegal, and the Chinese Government absolved from all responsibility in connection with them.

This measure, which has been approved by His Majesty the Emperor, by an Imperial Decree, issued at the instance of the Tsungli-Yamên, dated the 25th November, 1891, has for its object the safeguarding of Chinese credit and the protection of foreign financiers from the loss and disappointment to which they might be subjected, in consequence of the powers of the Provincial Authorities to pledge the Imperial credit not being clearly defined.

I have the honour to request that your Lordship will be so good as to take such steps as may appear to you best fitted to bring the Circular Note under the observation of English financiers and others whom it may concern.

I have, &c.,
SIEH.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
*Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.*

Translation of Inclosure.

CIRCULAR NOTE addressed by the Tsungli-Yamên to the Representatives of China in foreign countries.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are aware that loans contracted with foreigners by our Provincial Authorities, Viceroy, and Governors, to meet administrative needs have always been submitted for the preliminary authorisation of the Central Government at Peking. This authorisation must be requested by a special report presented to the Throne and must be confirmed by an official notification of the Tsungli-Yamên addressed to the Representatives of the Powers concerned.

But certain Viceroy and Governors of Provinces having recently taken upon themselves to contract loans without presenting a report to the Throne to request its authorization of the same, the Tsungli-Yamên and the Ministry of Finance, sensible of this abuse, which is much to be regretted, thought it right to submit the following measure for the approval of the Emperor :—

“For the future, whenever our Provincial Authorities, Viceroy, Governors, and others shall approach foreign financiers with a view to contracting a loan, these latter should immediately communicate this fact to the Representative of their country accredited at Peking. The Representative should then ask the Tsungli-

[Protection of Missionary Establishments.]

Yamên officially whether the loan is authorized by the Central Government, upon a report duly presented to that effect. If such should be the case, the loan may be concluded; in the contrary event, it shall not be valid.

"The Imperial Government will decline all responsibility for loans contracted without its authorisation, even though a formal contract be produced bearing the seal and signature of the Provincial Authorities. It is unnecessary to add that the Chinese Government will, in such a case, take no action in favour of the creditors."

The preceding stipulations have been approved by His Majesty the Emperor, in a Decree dated the 25th day of November, 1891.

You are instructed to bring this Circular Note, in writing, to the knowledge of the Governments to which you are accredited; it has also been communicated by us to the Representatives of the Powers at Peking.

You will not omit to add that this measure on the part of the Chinese Government has been dictated by the desire to protect the credit of China, as well as the interests of foreign financiers, and that we are therefore anxious that this communication should be made public by the Governments to which you are accredited, in order that it may be generally known how this matter stands.

(No. 181.) *IMPERIAL DECREE ordering the Protection of all Missionary Establishments in China. 9th August, 1895.**

(Translation.)

EVER since the establishment of commercial intercourse with the various Western Powers, foreigners have sojourned in the interior of the country, and peaceful relations have prevailed between them and Chinese. The Imperial Court regards them all with the same benevolent kindness, and the high provincial authorities have received repeated instructions to afford full protection at all times. Nevertheless, there have been recently cases of the burning and destruction of missionary establishments in the capital of the province of Szechuan, and the excitement which was simultaneously stirred up spread to several Departments and districts.

Just now a further case has been reported from Fukien, in which bandits of the Kutien district murdered and wounded a large number of foreigners, and went so far even as to kill women and children. These bloodthirsty and violent proceedings assuredly deserve the utmost abhorrence.

In the Szechuan case arrests have been made of the offenders, and an investigation has been instituted.

In the Fukien affair the ringleaders and principal offenders are

* Extract from the "Peking Gazette" of 9th August, 1895.

July 11, 1896.]

CHINA, &c.

[No. 182.]

[Telegraphic Communication.]

still being searched for, and we command Ch'ing-yu and Pien Pao-ch'uan to direct the civil and military authorities to lose no time in closing in upon them and securing their apprehension and not to allow them to slip through the net.

Desperate characters of this class who fabricate stories and inflame the popular mind are to be found in large numbers everywhere.

The essential point is that the local authorities should at all times take timely precautions to check the trouble in its incipient stage. How comes it then that following the general example they fall into routine ways which result in the occurrence of such grave questions?

We command the Manchu Generals-in-chief, the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to issue general instructions to all their subordinates, enjoining upon them the absolute necessity of using their utmost efforts to afford protection in all places where there are missionary establishments, and calling upon them to notify the people that they must not listen to idle stories and wantonly create suspicion and bad feeling. Should they have the audacity to seize upon any pretext to create trouble, they will certainly be punished with all the rigour of the law.

Local authorities who perversely go astray in the management of these matters will be severely punished without the least mercy.

Let this be proclaimed for general information.

(No. 182.) *CONVENTION between the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company.* Signed at Shanghai, 11th July, 1896.*

[Signed also in French and Chinese.]

THE Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, hereinafter called the Administration, on the one part, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), hereinafter called the Companies, on the other part, being desirous of facilitating international telegraphic communication, have decided to conclude a Convention, with a view to regulate the relations between the Administration and the Companies. Consequently, the following stipulations have been agreed on, and, under date below given, signed by the Administration represented by its Director-General Sheng Hsuen Huai, and by the Companies represented by their respective managers in China, viz., Mr. J. Henningsen and Mr. W. Judd,

all three duly furnished with full and special powers for this purpose.

ART. I.—1. The total charge per word fixed in francs in the annexed Table stipulated in Article XI of the present Convention for telegrams exchanged terminally between China, on the one side, and Europe (Russia excepted), America, and, when transiting Europe, all other countries beyond Europe on the other side, is to be the same by the routes of the Companies *viâ* India (Madras), and *viâ* Russia in Asia, as by the routes of the Administration *viâ* Russia in Asia.

2. This equalisation of total charges shall be effected by the necessary regulation of the Administration's terminal charge *viâ* Russia in Asia, and of the Companies' cable charges respectively between China and India (Madras), and between China and Russia in Asia.

3. For the same telegrams as described under Section 1 in this Article *viâ* other routes, present and future, across the land frontiers of China the Administration undertakes, when concluding, renewing, or revising Telegraph Conventions, to fix their proportion of the total charges in such manner that the total charges collected for the said telegrams *viâ* such routes at the time of the concluding, renewing, or revising of such Conventions shall in no case be lower than the total charges collected for the same telegrams when exchanged by the normal routes above described under Section 1 of this Article.

The Companies on their side undertake a corresponding obligation for the same telegrams *viâ* all routes, present or future, established beyond the termini of their systems in India and in Russia in Asia.

4. The stipulations under Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Article shall apply equally to telegrams exchanged terminally between the British Colony of Hong Kong, on the one side, and Europe (Russia excepted), America, and, when transiting Europe, all other countries beyond Europe on the other side.

5. With regard to the telegrams specified under Sections 1, 3, and 4 of this Article transmitted by other routes, present or future, than those specified under Sections 1 and 3 of this Article, the Administration and the Companies reciprocally undertake to do all in their power to protect the joint interests established by the present Convention, and to carry to the Joint Purse stipulated in Article II of the present Convention all revenues accruing to the Administration or to the Companies from the said traffic coming under Sections 1 and 3 of this Article, and passing any of their lines, excepting the revenue accruing to their lines in Europe.

II.—1. The total revenue of the proportions of the total charges of the Administration and of both Companies for all telegrams coming under Article I, Sections 1, 3, and 5, as fixed in the Table stipulated in Article XI of the present Convention, whichever be the route followed, shall be carried to a Joint Purse account and

July 11, 1896.]

CHINA, &c.

[No. 162.]

[Telegraphic Communication.]

divided between the Contracting Parties in the following proportion, viz. :—

One-third to the Administration, one-third to each of the two Companies, provided always that each of the Contracting Parties shall bear its own working expenses.

2. Considering this division of revenue the Administration undertakes to levy no additional terminal charge for telegrams specified in Section 1 of Article I of the present Convention, forwarded via the cables of the Companies. This also applies to the same telegrams transmitted by the existing route via Saigon-Moulmein, as defined in the Table stipulated in Article XI of the present Convention.

3. The Administration, as well as the Companies, shall maintain their sections of the routes mentioned in Article I of the present Convention in good condition.

III. The Companies renounce the special charges hitherto levied on their telegraph lines by land and sea between the Kowloon boundary and Hong Kong, in accordance with the Agreement dated the 21st January, 1884, between the Administration and the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited); and the Administration renounces the special charges hitherto levied on their telegraph lines by land and sea between Woosung and Shanghai and between Sharp Peak and Foochow, in accordance with the Agreement dated the 19th May, 1883, between the Administration and the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, and in accordance with Agreements dated the 7th May, 1883, and the 17th October, 1884, between the Administration and the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited).

IV.—1. The collection of the charges mentioned in Article I of the present Convention shall take place at the same rate of exchange of the coin in which the charges are collected by the Administration and by the Companies at their stations in China and at Hong Kong.

2. To this end the Administration and the Companies shall annually at the end of the foreign calendar year determine the average value of that coin in francs, and this value shall serve as the rate of exchange for the collection of charges and for the settlement of accounts during the year following.

3. Should the Administration and the Companies be unable to agree on the average value of that coin in francs, the question shall be referred for settlement to the Manager of one of the leading foreign banks at Shanghai.

V. For telegrams transiting China, and exchanged between Europe (Russia excepted), America, and, when transiting Europe, all other countries beyond Europe, on the one side, and all other countries on the other side, the Administration undertakes, when

[Telegraphic Communication.]

concluding, renewing, or revising Telegraph Conventions, to fix a transit charge which shall not be less than its terminal charge at the time collected for telegrams described under Sections 1 and 3 of Article I of the present Convention.

VI. The Contracting Parties recognise the principle of collecting charges and settling accounts at the actual silver equivalent of international charges fixed in gold, and undertake in each case when so requested by the other Administrations concerned with whom they have concluded Telegraph Conventions, also to apply this principle to the collection and settlement of such international charges.

VII. For international telegrams exchanged by the Companies' cable routes with other countries than those specified in Article I of the present Convention, the Administration undertakes to establish an uniform terminal charge in francs, which shall not be higher than the average of the terminal charges which are fixed, or shall be fixed, for such traffic when sent by the other telegraph routes of China.

VIII.—1. The Administration and the Companies undertake to fix equal charges on their respective lines between Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Hong Kong, for telegrams exchanged terminally between these ports.

2. The Administration as well as the Companies undertake to transmit between all the said ports all terminal telegrams handed to their offices, and the total charges collected for these telegrams by the two Contracting Parties shall be divided in the following manner, viz. :—

The Administration's share is the total of the charges collected for all telegrams exchanged terminally between Shanghai and Foochow, between Shanghai and Amoy, and between Foochow and Amoy.

The Company's share is the total of the charges collected for all telegrams exchanged terminally between Hong Kong, on the one side, and Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai on the other side.

3. International telegrams other than those provided for in Article II of the present Convention, and which pass between the above four stations, are not comprised in the division stipulated in the present Convention, but each of the Contracting Parties retains its own revenue for such telegrams. However, they agree to fix equal charges for such telegrams.

IX.—1. The Administration and the Companies shall at all their controlling stations keep correct abstracts of all telegrams specified in Article II and in Article VIII of the present Convention.

2. A Controller of the Administration at the Companies' stations at Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, and Hong Kong, and a Controller of the Companies at the Administration's controlling stations, present and future, shall have free admittance to the offices, in order to

[Telegraphic Communication.]

check and control the correctness of the journals, abstracts, and accounts as far as necessary for the purposes of the present Convention.

3. The appointment of Controllers is in each case subject to the approval respectively of the Administration or the Companies to whom they are accredited, which shall also have the right to demand their recall if considered necessary.

4. All the said Controllers of the Companies at the Administration's controlling stations shall have their names placed on the registers of their respective nationalities. Each of them shall respect the laws of China, and conform with the Treaties made by their respective countries with the Government of China. But the Administration cannot undertake any responsibility for their personal safety.

5. They shall respect the authority of the local Manager; and their salaries as well as all other expenses are to be paid by their employers.

X.—1. The settlement of accounts for all telegrams exchanged between the Administration and the Companies, as well as of the division of revenue stipulated in Article II and in Article VIII of the present Convention, shall be established monthly at Shanghai, and paid at Shanghai within six weeks after the end of the month in account.

2. To this end the results of the abstracts of the controlling stations, signed by the Controllers of the two Contracting Parties, stipulated for in Article IX of the present Convention, or by the representative of the Administration at the controlling stations where no Controller of the Companies be actually present, shall be telegraphed to Shanghai, to be entered in the accounts settled there, subject to subsequent revision, after receipt in Shanghai of the said signed abstracts and copies of telegrams abstracted.

3. The month shall be reckoned according to the European calendar.

4. Telegrams referring to the settlement and payment of accounts shall be considered as service telegrams, and transmitted free of charge.

XI.—1. To the present Convention is annexed a Table signed by the Contracting Parties, and showing the charges which shall be applied by the Administration and by the Companies to telegrams described in Articles II and VIII of the present Convention, as soon as it comes into force, and also the rate of exchange at which the collection of charges and the settlement of accounts shall take place, as well as the amount of contribution to the Joint Purse.

2. This Table will be subject to revision by the Contracting Parties periodically, and in accordance with the stipulations of the present Convention.

XII The rules laid down in the Service Regulations of the

International Telegraph Convention shall be observed with regard to the technical treatment of telegrams exchanged between the Administration and the Companies; and both Contracting Parties undertake to do all in their power to prevent re-transmission and other circumventions of the rules to the detriment of either party.

XIII. As both the Administration and the Companies are under obligations to treat certain Government or press telegrams passing the routes named in Sections 1, 3, and 5 of Article I and Article VIII of the present Convention in an exceptional manner, it is agreed that the proceeds of the proportions of the total charges accruing to the Administration or the Companies shall be carried to the Joint Purse, and divided according to Article II and Article VIII of the present Convention, as shown in the Table stipulated in Article XI of the present Convention.

XIV.—1. The present Convention cannot be mortgaged, sold, or otherwise transferred, wholly or partly; neither can any creditor or others acquire it wholly or partly, in case of liquidation, compulsory or otherwise.

2. Any difference arising between the Contracting Parties touching the construction of the present Convention shall be referred for decision to the Governments (or their Legations at Peking) which have ratified it.

XV. The Companies shall not extend their present cable system on Chinese territory without the consent of the Administration; but the following existing Agreements between the Administration and the two Companies are to be extended, to continue in force for the period of the present Convention unaltered, excepting as varied by the present Convention:—

Agreement between the Administration and the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, dated the 19th May, 1883; Agreements between the Administration and the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), dated the 31st March, 1883, 7th May, 1883, 21st January, 1884, and 17th October, 1884.

XVI.—1. The present Convention shall be ratified by Tsung-H Yamên, and by the Ministers at Peking for Russia, Great Britain, and Denmark.

2. It shall be put into execution from the first day of the month following the date of its ratification, and shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1910, and shall thereafter continue in force until six months after one of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice of its intention to modify or to abrogate it.

In witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have signed the present Convention.

Done in Shanghai in the French language, in the English language, and in the Chinese language. Three expeditions duly compared and found to be in agreement, have been signed in each of

July 11, 1896.]

CHINA, &c.

[No. 182.

[Telegraphic Communication.]

these languages, on the 11th day of the month of July, 1896, corresponding with the 1st day of the 6th moon, of the 22nd year of the reign of Kwang Hsu.

For the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration,
SHENG HSUEN HUAI, *Director-General*.
(Seal of Administration.)

For the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen,
J. HENNINGSSEN, *Manager in China*.

For the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China
Telegraph Company (Limited),
WALTER JUDD, *Manager in China*.

Seen and approved :

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD. (Seal of Legation.)
Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Vu et approuvé :

COMTE CASSINI. (Seal.)
Ministre de Russie et de Danemark.

(Seal of Tsung-li Yamên.)

TABLE DRAWN UP IN EXECUTION OF THE STIPULATION IN ARTICLE XI OF THE
CONVENTION DATED JULY 11, 1896.

Charges per Single Word of Ordinary Telegrams.

1. Total charge for terminal telegrams by the routes defined in Article I, Section 1, of the Convention between China and Hong Kong, on the one side, and Europe (Russia excepted), on the other side, 8 fr. 50 c., at the rate of exchange of 8 fr. 50 c., equal to 2 dol. 75 c. (Mexican), to which must be added the out-payments beyond Europe.

This total charge of 8 fr. 50 c. will be reduced to 7 fr. simultaneously with the coming into force of the Tariffs adopted by the International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth, 1896.

2. Transit charge stipulated in Article V of the Convention, 5 fr.

This charge will be calculated at the rate of exchange stipulated in the Administration's Conventions with other Administrations.

3. Local charges between the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Hong Kong (Article VIII of the Convention) :—

(a) Between the ports of Shanghai and Hong Kong, 40 cents of a Mexican dollar.

(b) Between either of the ports of Shanghai or Hong Kong, on the one side, and the ports of Amoy and Foochow, on the other side; and between the ports of Amoy and Foochow, 20 cents of a Mexican dollar.

(c) *Bond fide* Chinese telegrams at half the charges stipulated under (a) and (b).
Bond fide Chinese telegrams will be defined from time to time by mutual agreement between the Administration and the Companies.

Contribution to the Joint Purses per Single Word of Ordinary Telegrams. (Article I, Sections 1, 3, and 5; Article XIII of the Convention.)

1. By routes described in Article I, Section 1, of the Convention, 5 fr., at the rate of exchange of 8 fr. 50 c., equal to 2 dol. 75 c. (Mexican).

[Telegraphic Communication.]

2. By routes described in Article I, Section 3, of the Convention—
 - (a) *Viâ cable termini*, 5 fr., at the rate of exchange of 8 fr. 50 c., equal to 2 dol. 75 c. (Mexican).
 - (b) *Viâ land frontiers*, 5 fr., at the rate of exchange stipulated in the Administration's Conventions for those junctions for the collection of charges.
 3. By the Companies' cables *viâ Saigon-Moulmein*, 2 fr. 42½ c., at the rate of exchange of 8 fr. 50 c., equal to 2 dol. 75 c. (Mexican).
 4. Chinese Government telegrams exchanged between China, on the one side, and Europe (Russia excepted), America, and, when transiting Europe, all other countries beyond Europe, on the other side, pass at half charges over the cables in Asia of both Companies, and whichever be the route followed contribute nothing to the Joint Purse, and are not included in the division described in Article II of the Convention.
 5. British Government telegrams and French Government telegrams coming under Article II of the Convention pass the cables of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), at half charges; and shall, when passing by those cables, contribute to the Joint Purse one-half of the normal contribution.
 6. French Government telegrams coming under Article II of the Convention pass free of charge over the cables of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen; and shall, when passing by those cables, contribute nothing to the Joint Purse.
 7. Press telegrams between the Companies' stations in China, on the one side, and Europe (Russia excepted), on the other side, shall, when passing the cables of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), contribute to the Joint Purse the full amount of the proportion due to those cables, which is at present fixed at 1 fr. 82½ c., at the exchange of 1 fr., equal to 40 cents of a Mexican dollar.
- Should such press telegrams be admitted at reduced charges over the lines of the Administration, or the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, they will contribute to the Joint Purse the actual proportion of the charges due to the Administration or the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen.
8. Simultaneously with the reduction from 8 fr. 50 c. to 7 fr. of the total charge named in Article I, Section 1, of the Convention, the contribution to the Joint Purse shall be revised, and shall be calculated upon the same principle as that adopted in fixing that contribution in the present table.

Special Telegrams at reduced Charges.

1. Chinese Government telegrams originating and terminating in China shall pass at half charges over the Companies' cables between Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Hong Kong, always provided that Chinese Government telegrams exchanged terminally between Hong Kong, on the one side, and Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, on the other side, by the lines of the Administration shall not be included in the division stipulated in Article VIII of the Convention.
2. British Government telegrams exchanged between Shanghai, Foochow, Hong Kong, by the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company's cables, shall pass at half charges.
3. French Government telegrams exchanged between Shanghai, Amoy, Hong Kong, by the Great Northern Telegraph Company's cables shall pass free of charge.
4. Japanese Government telegrams between Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Hong Kong, by the cables of both Companies shall pass at half charges.
5. Press telegrams exchanged terminally between Hong Kong and Shanghai by the cables of both Companies shall pass at half charges.
6. Chinese Government telegrams are those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Tung-li Yamén, the Board of Admiralty, the Viceroys and Governors of provinces, Commanders-in-chief of land and sea forces, Ministers and Diplomatic and Consular Agents of China. Such Government telegrams should bear the seal or stamp of the authority that sends them.
7. Other Government telegrams named in this table are defined according to the Service Regulations of the International Telegraph Convention.

Rate of Exchange.

Except as otherwise provided in the present table and until further agreed on, the normal rate of exchange between France and Mexican dollars shall be taken to be 1 fr. equal to 40 cents of a Mexican dollar.

March 15, 1897.]

CHINA.

[No. 183.

[Non-Alienation of the Island of Hainan.]

In witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have signed the present table. Done in Shanghai, in the French language, in the English language, and in the Chinese language. Three expeditions duly compared and found to be in agreement have been signed in each of these languages, on the 11th day of the month of July, 1896, corresponding with the 1st day of the 6th moon of the 22nd year of the reign of Kwang Hsu.

For the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration,
SHENG HSUEN HUAI, *Director-General*.
(Seal of Administration.)

For the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen,
J. HENNINGSSEN, *Manager in China*.

For the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited),
WALTER JUDD, *Manager in China*.

Seen and approved:
CLAUDE M. MACDONALD. (Seal of Legation.)
Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary.

Vu et approuvé:
COMTE CASSINI. (Seal.)
Ministre de Russie et de Danemark.

(Seal of Tsung-li Yamén.)

(No. 183.) CHINESE ASSURANCE respecting the Non-Alienation of the Island of Hainan. Peking, 15th March, 1897.*

[Traduction.]

The Tsung-li Yamén to the French Minister at Peking.

Le 13^e jour de la 2^e lune de la 23^e année Kouang-siu (15 mars 1897).

Le 1^{er} jour de la 2^e lune de la 23^e année Kouang-siu (3 mars 1897), Nous avons reçu la dépêche par laquelle vous nous dites que la France, étant données les relations étroites d'amitié et de bon voisinage qu'elle entretient avec la Chine, attache un prix particulier à ce que jamais l'île de Hai-nan ne soit aliénée ni concédée par la Chine à aucune autre Puissance étrangère, à titre de cession définitive ou temporaire, ou à titre de station navale ou de dépôt de charbon.

Notre Yamen considère que Kiong-tcheou (l'île de Hai-nan) appartient au territoire de la Chine qui, de règle, y a son droit de souveraineté. Comment pourrait-elle la céder aux nations étrangères? D'ailleurs, le fait n'existe nullement à présent, qu'elle en ait fait le prêt temporaire aux nations étrangères. Il convient que Nous répondions ainsi officiellement à Votre Excellence.

(Suivent les signatures du Président et des Membres du Tsong-ly-Yamen.)

(No. 184.) *ORDINANCE* of the Government of Hong Kong to amend "The Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889" (No. 178).*

[No. 23.]

[November 17, 1897.]

(L.S.) WILLIAM ROBINSON, *Governor.*

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Chinese Extradition Amendment Ordinance, 1897," and shall be read and construed as one with "The Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889" (No. 26 of 1889) (No. 178) hereinafter referred to as "the principal Ordinance;" and the two Ordinances may be cited together as the Chinese Extradition Ordinances, 1889 and 1897.

2. Section 10 of Ordinance No. 26 of 1889 is hereby repealed.

3. In lieu of Section 10 of the principal Ordinance the words following shall be substituted:

When a fugitive criminal is brought before a Magistrate he shall hear the case in the same manner, and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be, as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in this Colony:

Provided always that—

(i) In cases where the extradition crime alleged is either murder, manslaughter, piracy, burglary, housebreaking, or robbery with violence, and the person accused has not resided in the Colony more than six months during the period of twelve months immediately prior to the date of his so being brought before the Magistrate, the Magistrate may receive in evidence copies of any such depositions relating to the charge as purport to have been taken in China in the presence of a British Consular officer, and are accompanied by a certificate in English, purporting to be a certificate by such officer, that such copies are true copies of the originals, and that the original depositions have been respectively read over to the respective deponents; that they respectively appeared to understand the same; and that, to the best of such officer's belief, no compulsion had been used in obtaining such depositions;

(ii) Translations in English of such depositions, if certified by such British Consular officer to be correct translations, may accompany the certified copy of the depositions, and in such case such translations may be received in evidence in the same manner as the originals;

(iii) Any copies of depositions received in evidence, or, if necessary, a translation thereof, shall be read over to the fugitive

* "State Papers," Vol. 90, Page 881. This Ordinance, incorporated with Ordinance No. 26 of 1889 (No. 178), appears as "Ordinance No. 7 of 1889" in the "Ordinances of Hong Kong" (Revised Edition, Vol. I, page 658), published at Hong Kong in 1904.

Jan. 15, 1898.]

CHINA.

[No. 185.]

[Missionaries.]

criminal if he so desire, and he shall be asked if he has any valid cause to show why he should not be committed to gaol to await the order of the Governor;

(iv) The burden of proof that a fugitive criminal has resided in this Colony more than six months during the period mentioned in clause (i) of this proviso shall lie upon such fugitive criminal;

(v) In every case proof of the identity of the fugitive criminal must be given to the satisfaction of the Magistrate;

The Magistrate shall receive any evidence which may be tendered to show that the crime of which the prisoner is accused is an offence of a political character, or is not an extradition crime.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 8th day of November, 1897.

J. G. T. BUCKLE, *Clerk of Councils.*

Assented to by his Excellency the Governor, the 17th day of November, 1897.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, *Colonial Secretary.*

(No. 185.) IMPERIAL DECREE for the Prevention of Missionary Troubles.—Issued 15th January, 1898.

(Translation.)

SINCE the removal of the prohibition of Western religion, Christian places of worship are found in almost all parts of the Empire, foreign missionaries proselytize in sight of each other, and the number of Chinese converts increases from day to day and month to month. One false step by local officials in dealing with them gives rise to embarrassments at home and abroad. Beyond doubt this question has an important bearing on the peace of the State, and caution is absolutely necessary.

In July, 1891, an Edict was issued dealing stringently with the ruffians who burnt and destroyed churches and chapels; but afterwards missionary cases occurred at Ch'eng-tu and Ku-t'ien. Lately another in which missionaries were murdered at Ts'ao-chou, and though every effort was made to settle it by discussion, and the building of chapels and the lease of Kiao-chau were authorized, the menaces of all kinds resulting from it are creating unbearable evils.

The Manchu Generals-in-chief, the Viceroys and Governors, are all recipients of the Imperial bounty, and should turn their thoughts to reducing the State's misfortunes. Wherefore this special Decree is issued, calling upon them henceforth to bestir themselves and carefully guard against missionary troubles. When they receive District Magistrates, let them give particular orders to those officers

[Inspector-General of Customs.]

to inquire into the number and situation of the chapels in their jurisdiction and the character of the local inhabitants. In litigation between the people and the churches let them be warned to decide equitably, that the well-disposed may not suffer injustice and the wicked have no pretext [for stirring up strife]. Most important of all is it that missionaries passing to and fro should be thoroughly protected according to Treaty, as a precaution to some extent against calamity, and to prevent events taking a turn for the worse. If the Magistrates rigidly adhere to their own settled views, vainly devote themselves to gaining an empty name, and do not estimate the gravity of this danger correctly, with the result that a little local difficulty spreads to an entire province, and affects very prejudicially the whole State, the responsibility will in every case be laid at the door of the Manchu Generals-in-chief, Viceroy, Governors, and other high provincial authorities. Let them, therefore, tremble and take heed.

Let this Edict be proclaimed for the information of all.

(No. 186.) *CHINESE ASSURANCE that the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs shall be a British Subject so long as British Trade predominates. Peking, 10th February, 1898.**

(1).—*The Tsung-li Yamén to Sir C. Macdonald.*

Kuang Hsü, 24th year, 1st moon, 20th day
(February 10, 1898.)

(Translation.)

THE Yamén have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 3rd February of a note from the British Minister, to the effect that on the 17th January, when calling at the Yamén, he had informed the Ministers present that he had received telegraphic instructions from Her Majesty's Government that in view of the immense preponderance of British trade with China over that of other countries, Her Majesty's Government regarded it as vital to the commercial interests of Great Britain that the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs should in the future, as in the past, be of British nationality. The Yamén had agreed to this, and in order that there might be no room for misunderstanding, the Minister now addressed this note to the Yamén to place the matter formally on record.

* Parliamentary Paper. China, No. 1 (1899). Page 18. On the 6th May, 1906, an Imperial Decree was issued transferring the control of the Customs Service from the Wai-wu Pu to a new Department—the Shui-wu Ch'u. A Circular was issued by Sir Robert Hart on the 22nd September, 1906, and published in the Customs Quarterly Gazette (No. CLII), explaining that, while the Inspector-General would have the same relations with the Shui-wu Ch'u as he had with the Wai-wu Pu and his duties continue to follow the same general lines, Commissioners and port staff would also continue to work just as before and remain in the same relation to the Inspector-General. [Parliamentary Papers. China, Nos. 1 and 2 (1906).]

Feb. 13, 1898.]

CHINA.

[No. 186.]

[Inspector-General of Customs.]

The Yamên have to observe that ever since the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade, commerce and revenue have been steadily increasing. The duties paid by British merchants are nearly 80 per cent, of the whole amount paid by foreign countries; and, therefore, a British subject (Sir Robert Hart) has been employed as Inspector-General of Maritime Customs.

The said Inspector-General is versed in commercial matters, just in his dealings, experienced and upright, faithful and sincere, a man on whom reliance can be placed, and China has in the past learnt much upon him. If he were to ask for leave China must (try to) detain him, but if some cause were to necessitate his returning home, China, thoroughly investigating the trade at the various ports, (and finding that) British merchants are in the majority, will certainly direct the said Inspector-General to recommend an Englishman of equal ability with himself to take charge, and the Yamên will, after inquiry, appoint him as successor to manage Chinese Customs matters. The object being the protection of commerce at the various ports, (the Yamên) could not possibly regard this selection as a light matter, and so do injury to important public interests.

The Yamên beg to make this reply to the British Minister for his information.

They avail themselves, &c.

(Seal of Yamên.)

(2).—*The Tsung-li Yamên to Sir C. Macdonald.*

*Kuang Hsi, 24th year, 1st moon, 23rd day
(February 13, 1898.)*

(Translation.)

The Yamên have the honour to address the British Minister with regard to the continued employment in the future of an Englishman in succession to the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, on which subject they addressed a reply to his Excellency a few days ago.

They have to observe that British trade with China exceeds that of all other countries, and, as the Yamên have frequently agreed and promised, it is intended that as in the past, so in the future, an Englishman shall be employed as Inspector-General.

But if at some future time the trade of some other country at the various Chinese ports should become greater than that of Great Britain, China will then of course not be bound to necessarily employ an Englishman as Inspector-General.

The Yamên write this further despatch for the information of the British Minister, to be placed on record.

They avail themselves, &c.

(Seal of Yamên.)

(No. 187.) CHINESE ASSURANCE respecting the Non-Alienation
of the Provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, and Yunnan.
Peking, 10th April, 1898.*

(Traduction.)

The Tsung-li Yamèn to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Peking.

*Le 20^e jour de la 3^e lune de la 24^e année Kouang-siu
(le 10 avril 1898).*

Le 14^e jour de la 3^e lune de la 24^e année Kouang-siu (le 4 avril 1898), Nous avons reçu de Votre Excellence la dépêche suivante :

" Pékin, le 4 avril 1898.

" Dans la pensée d'assurer les rapports de bon voisinage et d'amitié de la Chine et de la France, dans la pensée également de voir maintenir l'intégrité territoriale de l'Empire chinois et en outre par suite de la nécessité de veiller à ce que, dans les provinces limitrophes du Tonkin, il ne soit apporté aucune modification à l'état de fait et de droit existant, le Gouvernement de la République attacherait un prix particulier à recueillir du Gouvernement chinois l'assurance qu'il ne cédera à aucune autre Puissance tout ou partie du territoire de ces provinces soit à titre définitif ou provisoire, soit à bail, soit à un titre quelconque.

" Je serai reconnaissant à Vos Alteesses et à Vos Excellences, en m'accusant réception de cette lettre, de vouloir bien répondre par dépêche officielle au désir du Gouvernement de la République.

" G. DUBAIL "

Notre Yamen considère que les provinces chinoises limitrophes du Tonkin, étant des points importants de la frontière, qui l'intéressent au plus haut degré, devront être toujours administrées par la Chine et rester sous sa souveraineté. Il n'y a aucune raison pour qu'elles soient cédées ou louées à une Puissance.

Puisque le Gouvernement français attache un prix particulier à recueillir cette assurance, Nous croyons devoir adresser la présente réponse officielle à Votre Excellence, en La priant d'en prendre connaissance et de la transmettre.

(Suivent les signatures du Président et des Membres du Tsung-ly Yamen.)

* Documents Diplomatiques. Chine, 1894-1898. Page 48.

† Kouang-tong, Kouang-si, et Yun-nan.

March 15, 1899.]

CHINA.

No. 189.]

[Official Intercourse. Missionaries.]

(No. 188.) *CHINESE ASSURANCE respecting the Non-Alienation of the Province of Fu-kien. Peking, 26th April, 1898.*

(Translation.)

The Tsung-li Yamén to the Japanese Minister at Peking, Peking, April 26, 1898.

Prince Ch'ing and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamén have the honour to reply to a communication from the Minister of Japan dated 2nd day, 3rd intercalary month, 24th year Kuang-Hsü (April 22, 1898), which reads as follows:—

“A telegram has just been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which reads as follows:—

“The Government of Japan has viewed with constant deep concern the difficulties with which the Government of China has recently been confronted. The declaration made at the time of the evacuation of Weihaiwei is evidence of this. It is to be apprehended that trouble may arise with consequences disastrous to China. In all this there is no mistaking what our real purpose is.

“In view of the present state of affairs, the Government of Japan, mindful of its own interests, cannot act as if entirely in ignorance of passing events, but must take proper measures to meet any situation that may arise. You will ask the Government of China to make a declaration that it will not cede or lease to any other Power any portion of its territory within the Province of Fu-kien.”

Referring to his oral statements made in a personal interview, the Minister of Japan requests that a reply be given to his communication.

The Princes and the Ministers have the honour to state that the Province of Fu-kien, with all the territory in the interior and along the sea-coast within its limits, which is an important part of China, China will never cede or lease to any other Power whatsoever; and to request that this reply be communicated to the Government of Japan.

The Princes and the Ministers avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Minister of Japan the assurances of their most distinguished consideration.

(No. 189.) *MEMORIAL by the Tsung-li Yamén as to Official Intercourse between Chinese Local Authorities and Roman Catholic Missionaries. 15th March, 1899.*

(Translation.)

CHINA has long ago given her consent to the establishment of Mission stations of the Roman Catholic religion in the various

[Official Intercourse. Missionaries.]

provinces. With the desire of maintaining peaceful relations between ordinary Chinese subjects and the converts, and of facilitating protective measures, the following proposals as to the reception of missionaries by local officials are submitted:—

1. To define the various ranks of missionaries.

Bishops rank with Governors-General and Governors. They may ask for interviews with these officers. If a Bishop returns to his country or vacates his post on account of sickness, the priest who acts for him can also ask for interviews with the Governor-General and Governor.

Provicaires and Head Priests can ask for interviews with Treasurers, Judges, and Taotais. Other priests can ask for interviews with Prefects and Magistrates.

The Chinese officials of all ranks above mentioned will return the courtesy in accordance with the rank of the priest.

2. Bishops must furnish the provincial authorities with a list giving the names of the priests deputed to transact international business with the Chinese officials, and of the places where missions are established, so that the provincial authorities can instruct their subordinates to treat with such priests according to these regulations.

All those priests who ask for interviews, and those specially deputed to transact such business, must be Westerners, but in cases in which the Western Priest cannot speak Chinese, a Chinese priest may interpret.

3. In cases in which the Bishop lives away from the provincial capital, he need not naturally go to the said capital to ask for an interview with the Governor-General or Governor without cause. On occasions of a change of Governors or Bishops, or of New Year's congratulations, the Bishop may write to the provincial authorities or send his card as a matter of courtesy, and the provincial authorities will reciprocate.

In cases of change of priests, the newcomer must have a letter from the Bishop, before he can ask for interviews with the Chinese officials as above.

4. In grave cases connected with the mission, Bishops and priests must request the Minister of the nation specially intrusted by the Pope with the protection of Roman Catholic missionaries or the Consul of that nation to arrange the affairs with the Tsung-li Yamén or the local officials. They may also discuss and arrange the matter in the first instance with the local officials, so as to avoid complications. The local officials, when applied to in such cases, must at once discuss and arrange the affair in an equitable and friendly manner.

5. The local officials must, as occasion arises, exhort and constrain the ordinary Chinese to look upon the converts as comrades, and not to pick quarrels with them.

The Bishops and priests on their side must instruct their converts

May 23, 1899.]

GERMANY.

[No. 190,

(Tsintau Harbour.)

to lead blameless lives, and so preserve the good name of the religion and the respect and goodwill of the non-converts.

Should lawsuits arise between converts and others, the local authorities must decide the same with impartiality. The priests must not interfere or favour their people. Thus it may be hoped that converts and people will live together on friendly terms.

The same day the Imperial assent was given.

(No. 190.) *GERMAN HARBOUR REGULATIONS for the Port Tsintau (Kiao-chau Bay). Tsintau, 23rd May, 1899.**

(Translation).

§ 1. THE Port of Kiao-chau Bay consists of an outer and an inner harbour. The limits of the outer, or Tsintau Bay, lie between a line drawn from Pile Point to the East Point of Clara Bay and a line connecting Cape Evelyn with Junuisan. The inner harbour begins with the line last mentioned, and is bounded on the north by a line drawn from Womans Island to the North Point of Huangtau (Chiposau).

The anchorage for the different vessels and boats is marked on the annexed map.†

§ 2. Masters of vessels entering the harbour shall, in mooring their ship, act in accordance with instructions received from the Harbour Captain or his officers.

§ 3. Masters must report the arrival and departure of their vessel and deposit the ship's tonnage certificate at the Harbour Office. After receipt of the Customs clearance and payment of the harbour fee of 2½ cents for each registered ton, the ship's tonnage certificate will be returned.

Masters of vessels are bound to deliver any mail matter on board to the German Post-office; on leaving the port they are likewise bound to take over and carry with them any mail matter handed to them by the German Post-office, and to see to the correct delivery of the same at the port of destination. Vessels with mail matter on board, on entering the port, shall notify this by flying the flag T. It is strictly forbidden to accept mail matter, except that given over by the German Post-office, or to hand over mail matter to any but the German Post-office.

§ 4. Every master of a vessel is required to hand an exact list of goods on board (manifest) to the Chinese Customs Office, specifying the quantity of packages, and the marks, numbers, contents, &c.; if called for, full particulars must be supplied for statistical purposes.

* Tsintau was opened as a Free Port on 2nd September, 1898. ("London Gazette," 13th September, 1898.)

† Not printed.

Opium may only be imported in original chests. The import of lesser quantities is forbidden. On arrival the opium must be immediately reported to the Customs, which will supervise its transfer to the Customs godowns. In default, the opium will be confiscated and a fine of the value of the opium will be exacted (minimum, \$500).

§ 5. The import of arms, gunpowder, explosive materials, and any other substances used for their manufacture, is subject to official control. Such goods must be specially reported to the Harbour Office on arrival.

Vessels arriving with petroleum or explosive materials on board shall take up such berths as are designated for this purpose on the map,* and must remain there until their cargo has been discharged at a place indicated by the Harbour Office. Vessels loading or discharging explosive material must fly a red flag at the fore.

Before shipping or discharging explosive materials in port, the special permission of the Harbour Office must be obtained; in each case the instructions received from the Harbour Office must be complied with.

§ 6. Vessels with an infectious disease on board must fly a yellow flag at the fore. Before the permission of the Harbour Office is obtained no one is allowed to leave the vessel or to have any communication with the shore.

§ 7. On entering and leaving the port in day-time the ship must hoist the national flag.

§ 8. Seamen must be discharged at the Harbour Office or at the Consulate representing the nation to which the ship belongs. Every seaman discharged must, within 24 hours of being discharged at a Consulate, report himself at the Harbour Office and present the certificate of his discharge.

No master of any ship shall leave behind any seaman without the sanction of the Harbour Office or of the Consulate representing the nation to which the ship belongs. When there is a danger of a seaman becoming destitute if left behind, this sanction may depend on a sufficient security being given by the master to prevent the seaman becoming destitute within a period of three months.

No seaman may arbitrarily remain behind in the Port.

§ 9. Seamen deserting may, by the intermediary of the Harbour Office, be apprehended and returned on board the vessel. Ships and houses may be searched for such deserters. A penalty will be inflicted on all persons who knowingly shelter deserters from ships.

§ 10. In the event of death of a passenger or seaman occurring on board of any vessel in port, the master shall forthwith report the same to the Harbour Office, and, subsequently, with the exception of Chinese subjects, to the Registrar.

May 23, 1899.]

GERMANY.

[No. 190.]

[Tientsin Harbour.]

§ 11. Disputes between the master and crew of a vessel, the nationality of which is not represented by a Consulate in the Protectorate, are decided at the Harbour Office. In order to enforce its decision the Harbour Office may, at its discretion, inflict a fine not exceeding \$350, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 weeks.

§ 12. All vessels lying at anchor in port are required to exhibit a white light at a visible place from sunset until sunrise.

In cases of fire or mutiny on board, signals of distress (bell ringing or flag signals) shall be made in order to notify the Harbour Office.

§ 13. It is forbidden to throw ballast, ashes, or refuse into the waters within the harbour limits.

Persons owning or in charge of anything which causes an obstruction in the harbour must remove the same.

If, after due notice has been given, the obstacle is not removed, the harbour police may cause it to be removed, and recover the expenses of removal from the owner.

No person, unless legally authorized to do so, may go on board a vessel without permission of the master or the officer in charge.

No junks, lighters, or such like vessels, are allowed to make fast to a ship without the permission of the master or officer in charge.

§ 14. Buoys may only be laid with the sanction of the Harbour Office. Loose buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise. The buoys are subject to the control of the Harbour Office. The Harbour Office, for the sake of safety and working of the port, may shift or remove them at its discretion.

§ 15. In case of contravention of §§ 10 and 14 of the Regulations, a fine not exceeding \$25, of §§ 2, 3, and 12, a fine not exceeding \$100, of §§ 5 and 6, a fine not exceeding \$2,000, will be inflicted.

In case of contravention of § 8, the master will be subject to a penalty not exceeding \$100, and the seamen to a penalty not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 days.

In case of contravention of § 13 of the Regulations, a fine not exceeding \$50, or, in case of non-payment, imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, will be inflicted.

In case of contravention of § 9, a fine not exceeding \$250 will be exacted, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

These Regulations come into force on the 1st July, 1899.
Tientsin, May 23, 1899.

JAESCHKE.

Imperial Governor.

Approved:

(For the Imperial Chancellor),

TIRPITZ.

Berlin, September 19, 1899.

(No. 191.) **SANITARY REGULATIONS** for the Ports, of
Shanghai and Woosung. Shanghai, 15th February, 1900.

Revised Sanitary Regulations for the Ports of Shanghai and Woosung.

THE following Regulations have been agreed to and sanctioned by the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls at the Port, and are now published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

LS. ROCHER,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Shanghai, 15th February, 1900.

Definitions.

1. *Port Health Officer* shall mean the Medical Officer holding that appointment, the Deputy Port Health Officer, or such other Medical Officers as may be appointed to temporarily fulfil their duties.

2. An *infected vessel* is one which on arrival outside Woosung has on board, or which has had on board within 10 days of her arrival, a case of cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, or plague, or a person who might reasonably be suspected of being affected by any one of these diseases, or the dead body of a person who had been, or who might reasonably be suspected to have been, so affected.

3. A *plague-infected vessel* is an infected vessel as above, in which the disease existing (or having existed) is bubonic plague.

4. A *suspected vessel* is one which arrives outside Woosung within 10 days from her departure from an infected port, whether she has called at an intermediate port or not.

5. The *Chungpaosha Quarantine Anchorage* is that to the south-west of Chungpaosha. Its south-western limit is marked by two white buoys.

General Regulations.

1. Infected and suspected vessels on approaching Woosung shall hoist the yellow flag at the fore, and this shall be kept flying until pratique has been granted by the Port Health Officer.

2. No person shall be allowed to go on board or to leave an infected or suspected vessel without the sanction of the Port Health Officer, nor shall such vessel be allowed to discharge or take in cargo, baggage, &c., without such sanction.

3. Pilots bringing in infected or suspected vessels shall not leave such vessels without authority to do so from the Port Health Officer. It is their duty to see that tow-boats, when used, tow ahead, and that no material intercommunication takes place.

[Shanghai and Woosung Sanitary Regulations.]

4. The Port Health Officer will inspect vessels between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. as soon as possible after their arrival. The master shall, on the Port Health Officer's requisition, muster the officers, crew, and passengers, give every facility for the examination of the vessel, and afford all required information within his knowledge regarding the past and present sanitary condition of the vessel.

5. During such period as the Chungpaosha Sanitary Station is not in operation vessels bound to Shanghai or Woosung shall be governed by Special Regulations A, in addition to the General Regulations.

6. During such period as the Chungpaosha Sanitary Station is in operation, owing to the declaration of infection of other ports, vessels bound to Shanghai, Woosung, or to any of the Yang-tze River ports shall be governed by Special Regulations B, in addition to the General Regulations.

7. It rests with the Superintendent of Customs and the Board of Treaty Consuls—

(a) To declare, when necessary, the infection of ports.

(b) To withdraw such declaration.

(c) To declare the operating or non-operating of the Chungpaosha Sanitary Station.

(d) To authorize such other precautions as may be expedient for the purpose of preventing either the importation or—in the event of an epidemic of disease in the ports—the exportation of disease.

The public will be informed of such declarations by means of a Harbour Notification. The Commissioner of Customs (or other authority in the case of a Foreign port) at the port declared infected will be informed by the Shanghai Commissioner of the declaration of infection or its withdrawal.

8. Should a case of any of the diseases mentioned in Definition 2 of these Regulations, with the exception of plague or suspected plague, occur on board a vessel in either of the two harbours, the fact should be immediately reported to the Harbour Master, who may, moved thereto by the Port Health Officer, order such vessel to proceed to a berth below the Cosmopolitan Dock in the case of Shanghai, or to be isolated as circumstances permit in the case of Woosung, there to be treated as in Special Regulations A.

9. Should a case of plague or suspected plague occur on board a vessel in either of the two harbours, the fact should be immediately reported to the Harbour Master, who may, moved thereto by the Port Health Officer, order such vessel to proceed to the Chungpaosha Quarantine Anchorage, there to be treated as in Special Regulations B.

10. The importation of the following articles from plague-infected ports is prohibited: furs, skins, hair, rags, old paper, fresh fruit, vegetables, plants of any kind to which earth or vegetable mould adheres, coffins containing corpses, earth, mould, and sand.

11. Any person who commits a breach of these Regulations will be dealt with by the authorities to whose jurisdiction he is amenable.

Special Regulations A.

1. No plague-infected vessel shall enter either of the two ports. Such a vessel shall anchor outside the Woosung Spit Buoy, and, if declared infected by the Port Health Officer, she may be ordered by the Harbour Master to proceed to the Chungpaosha Quarantine Anchorage, there to be treated as laid down in Special Regulations B.

2. An infected or suspected vessel (other than a plague-infected one), if bound to Woosung, shall anchor where directed by the Berthing Officer; if bound to Shanghai, she shall anchor below the Cosmopolitan Dock.

Such a vessel will be granted pratique when the instructions of the Port Health Officer concerning the removal and/or isolation of infected persons and the purification of the vessel have been carried out.

3. The removal of an infected person must be conducted under the superintendence of a qualified medical practitioner, and care must be taken that no discharge from such patient, no washings from his body, clothes, or bed, be thrown overboard without previous thorough disinfection; nor may anything which it is considered necessary to destroy be cast overboard.

Special Regulations B.

1. Infected and suspected vessels shall on arrival anchor within the Chungpaosha Quarantine Anchorage.

2. In the case of infected vessels, measures will be taken, under the direction of the Port Health Officer, for the removal and/or isolation of all infected and suspected persons, for the removal of all infected bodies, and for the purification of the vessel; and the vessel shall not be released from quarantine until such purification has taken place and/or she has been in quarantine for a period not exceeding 10 days from the date of the removal of the last infected case.

3. In the case of suspected vessels, should there be no case or suspicious case of infection found during inspection, the vessel shall (Harbour Notifications being complied with) be admitted to immediate pratique. Should there be a suspicious case, the vessel becomes an infected vessel.

March 17, 1900.]

CHINA,

[No. 192.]

[Shanghai Harbour.]

(No. 192.) **HARBOUR REGULATIONS for the Port of Shanghai.**
Shanghai, 17th March, 1900.

Harbour Regulations for the Port of Shanghai.

THE following Regulations have been agreed to and sanctioned by the Treaty Power Consuls at the Port, and are now published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

La. ROCHER.

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Shanghai, 17th March, 1900.

1. The anchorage for foreign vessels is between the southern end of the Chinese Bund and the Yangking Creek.
2. Vessels entering the anchorage will be boarded by the Assistant Harbour Master, who will direct them to proper berths.
3. River, coast, and mail steamers having determined berths are allowed on arrival to proceed to them without stoppage, unless they have dangerous or explosive cargo or infectious disease on board, in which case they are to be governed by Clauses 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22 of these Regulations.
4. Four berths in the Upper Reach will be kept for the use of men-of-war.
5. Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special permit, except when outward bound and after having obtained their clearance papers.
6. Applications for berths or for permission to shift must be made at the Harbour Master's Office at the Custom-house by the Shipmaster, the First Officer, or Pilot in charge, when the necessary instructions concerning the berth will be given.
7. Vessels are required to exhibit lights as laid down in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.
8. No vessels, except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise.
9. Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon, and not to have lines out to buoys, wharves, or other vessels any longer than necessary when shifting their berths.
10. When the Inner Channel is closed in the sixth or seventh sections, by reason of vessels hauling to and from the wharves and buoys, a black ball, 4 feet in diameter, must be hoisted at the

flagstaff of either the China Merchants Lower Wharf, or the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

The master of the vessel hauling in or out must not run out his lines until ten minutes after the hoisting of this signal.

11. Lighters and other boats are not to be made fast to vessels in such a manner or in such numbers as to interfere with the safe passage of other boats or vessels through the harbour.

12. Merchant vessels shall not fire off cannon or small arms within the limits of the port without written permits from the Harbour Master.

13. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo, in whatever quantity, any high explosive or the specially prepared constituents of such, shall (except as provided in Clause 15 of these Regulations), after coming inside the Woosung Inner Bar, anchor below the Cosmopolitan Dock and fly a red flag at the fore, and shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same.

Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives inside the Woosung Inner Bar shall observe similar precautions in all respects.

14. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo after coming inside the Woosung Inner Bar, any loaded shell; or more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or any quantity of fixed ammunition in excess of twenty thousand rounds or the aggregate powder charges of which exceeds one hundred pounds; and vessels having to receive on board as cargo any of the said articles while inside the Woosung Inner Bar in quantity or number exceeding what is above specified in this Regulation, shall, as regards berthing and other precautions, be governed by Clause 13 of these Regulations.

15. Vessels wishing to proceed to the Kiangnan Arsenal to discharge explosive cargo will be allowed to do so; but they must not come above the limit specified in Clause 13 of these Regulations without first obtaining permission from the Customs Authorities. Vessels after taking explosive cargo on board at the Kiangnan Arsenal will not be allowed to anchor between the Arsenal and the Cosmopolitan Dock.

16. No lighters or other boats, except those which have permanent decks or coverings, shall be allowed to receive any of the articles mentioned in Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations from on board of any vessel bringing such articles to this port; and all such articles when received on board any such lighter or boat must be stowed under deck or within the permanently closed-in space.

17. Every craft, of whatever description, conveying explosives through the Shanghai anchorage or through any part of the waters of the port shall exhibit a red flag, not less than 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, at the fore-mast head, or where it can best be seen, and in the case of all boats or lighters thus employed which are not fitted with

masts, the flag must be exhibited at a height of not less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

18. No lighter or other boat having explosives on board shall be allowed to anchor or make fast anywhere between the Kiangnan Arsenal and the Cosmopolitan Dock; and no lighter or boat shall pass between these limits except in the daytime, and then only on a fair tide, unless propelled by steam or towed by a steam-tug.

19. No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other boat when going alongside a vessel that has explosives on board, nor while there are any explosives on board such lighter or boat.

20. The storage of explosives of any sort shall not be allowed anywhere on or near either shore of the Hwangpu or its affluents, except with the permission of the Customs Authorities.

21. Vessels arriving with mineral oil or calcium carbide as cargo shall be berthed on the Pootung side of either the ninth section or the lower section of the harbour, or alongside a Tung-ka-du wharf, and must remain there until all such cargo has been discharged.

22. A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer the lower limit of the harbour than the Cosmopolitan Dock, shall fly at the fore a *yellow* flag, and shall not allow anyone to disembark or come on board without permission from the Harbour Master's Office.

23. Masters of vessels shall not permit ballast or ashes to be thrown overboard.

24. All vessels in port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, &c., when required.

25. Vessels on arriving in port must, as soon as possible, rig in their jib-booms, and must not subsequently rig them out while within the harbour limits without permission from the Harbour Master.

26. No buoy may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbour Master and his approval of the moorings by which it is to be held in position. Unoccupied buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

27. Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the harbour, or are not moored in such a way as to economise berthing space, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owners of a buoy to shift its position as directed by the Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be removed at the risk of the owners thereof.

28. In case of fire occurring on board a vessel in port, the bell must be rung immediately by that vessel and by those above and below her, and the signal *B J F*, International Code ("Ship on fire") hoisted by the burning vessel, if possible, and by those above and below her, during the day, or the light lowered and hoisted continually

during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the River Police hulk and to the nearest Municipal police station.

29. The blowing of steam whistles or sirens, except for the purpose of signalling in accordance with the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea or for the purpose of warning vessels of danger, is forbidden.

30. Steamers are forbidden to go at such a speed as renders their wash dangerous to properly laden cargo-boats and sampans.

31. Vessels infringing Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations by coming within the harbour limits with dangerous or explosive cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed, will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to an anchorage not less than one mile below the lower limit of the harbour, and their entrance, working, and clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them, as required by the second, fifth and sixth clauses of the above Regulations, are likewise liable to have their entrance, working and clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master reports them as berthed in accordance with his directions.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other Regulations will be dealt with by the Consular Authorities, and infringements by any lighter or other boat will be dealt with by the Authorities to whom the owner of such lighter or boat is amenable.

Notice.

1. On approaching the anchorage, vessels should show their numbers, in order that the same may be signalled from the Customs Signal Station.

2. Masters of vessels are requested to furnish the Harbour Masters Office with any information they may possess relative to any new dangers, such as rocks, shoals, &c., that they have discovered.

3. If the master of a vessel has any complaint to prefer against a pilot, he should forward the same in writing to the Harbour Master.

4. At the Harbour Master's office may be seen all notices pertaining to the department, as well as others that are of interest to navigators in the China Sea.

5. Vessels are recommended not to sail or steam through the shipping with the tide, it being highly dangerous to do so, especially during spring tides. Vessels so doing will incur responsibility for all damages.

Aug. 6 & 7, 1900.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[Nos. 193-4.]

[Exportation of Arms Act, &c.]

(No. 193.) *ACT of Parliament to amend the Law relating to the Exportation of Arms, Ammunition, and Military and Naval Stores.** 6th August, 1900.

[63 & 64 Vict., cap. 44.]

[6th August, 1900.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to prohibit Exportation of Arms, &c.

1. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty by proclamation to prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely: Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever Her Majesty shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against Her Majesty's subjects or forces; or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Her Majesty's forces.

Construction and Short Title.

2.—(1) This Act shall be read as one with the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,† and all the provisions of that Act, so far as they are applicable to the exportation of prohibited goods, shall apply as if they were embodied in this Act, and as if section 1 of this Act were part of section 8 of that Act.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900.

(No. 194.) *ROYAL PROCLAMATION prohibiting the Exportation to China of Arms and Ammunition.‡* Osborne, 7th August, 1900.§

BY THE QUEEN.

A Proclamation.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS by "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 (No. 193)," section 1, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by

* See Proclamations of 7th August, 1900 (No. 194), and 10th August, 1900 (No. 199).

† 42 & 43 Vict., cap. 21.

‡ Repealed by Royal Proclamation of 10th August, 1903 (No. 199).

§ "London Gazette," 7th August, 1900.

[Resumption of Friendly Relations.]

Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely :—Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into, or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever Her Majesty shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against her Majesty's subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Her Majesty's forces :

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation to China of arms and ammunition in order to prevent their being used as in the said Act stated :

Now We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby prohibit the exportation to China of arms and ammunition from and after the date hereof.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1900, and in the 64th year of Our reign.

God save the Queen.

(No. 195.) *JOINT NOTE presented to China by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers, stating the Conditions necessary for the Resumption of Friendly Relations. Peking, 22nd December, 1900.**

Au cours des mois de Mai, Juin, Juillet, et Août, de la présente année, des désordres graves ont éclaté dans les provinces septentrionales de la Chine, et des crimes sans précédent dans l'histoire de l'humanité—crimes contre les droits des gens, contre les lois de l'humanité et contre la civilisation—ont été commis dans des circonstances particulièrement odieuses. Les principaux de ces crimes sont les suivants :—

1. Le 20 Juin son Excellence le Baron von Ketteler, Ministre d'Allemagne, se rendant au Tsung-li Yamén, était assassiné dans l'exercice de ses fonctions par les soldats de l'armée régulière, agissant en vertu d'ordres de leurs chefs.

2. Le même jour les Légations étrangères étaient attaquées et assiégées. Ces attaques se poursuivirent sans interruption

* Handed to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 24th December, 1900. Parliamentary Paper. China, No. 6 (1901). See Final Protocol of 7th September, 1901 (No. 26).

jusqu'au 14 Août, date à laquelle l'arrivée des troupes étrangères y mit fin. Elles furent commises par des soldats réguliers qui se joignirent aux Boxeurs et obéissaient à des ordres de la Cour envoyés du Palais Impérial. Dans le même temps le Gouvernement Chinois faisait déclarer officiellement par ses Représentants auprès des Puissances qu'il se portait garant de la sécurité des Légations.

3. Le 11 Juin M. Sugiyama, Chancelier de la Légation du Japon, accomplissant une mission officielle, a été tué par des réguliers aux portes de la ville. A Pékin et dans plusieurs provinces, des étrangers ont été assassinés, torturés ou attaqués par des Boxeurs et des troupes régulières et n'ont dû leur salut qu'à leur résistance acharnée. Leurs établissements ont été pillés et détruits.

4. Les cimetières étrangers à Pékin notamment ont été profanés, les tombes ouvertes, les ossements dispersés.

Ces événements ont amené les Puissances étrangères à envoyer leurs troupes en Chine afin de protéger l'existence de leurs Représentants et de leurs nationaux et de rétablir l'ordre. Dans leur marche sur Pékin les armées alliées se sont heurtées à la résistance des armées Chinoises et ont dû la vaincre par la force.

La Chine ayant reconnu sa responsabilité, témoigné ses regrets et manifesté le désir de voir cesser la situation créée par les désordres dont il s'agit, les Puissances ont résolu d'accéder à sa demande aux conditions irrévocables énumérées ci-après, qu'elles jugent indispensables pour réparer les crimes commis et en prévenir le renouvellement :—

1.—(a) Envoi à Berlin d'une Mission extraordinaire conduite par un Prince Impérial pour exprimer les regrets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine et du Gouvernement Chinois au sujet de l'assassinat de feu son Excellence le Baron von Ketteler, Ministre d'Allemagne.

(b) Érection sur le lieu de l'assassinat d'un monument commémoratif digne du rang du défunt portant une inscription en langues Latine, Allemande, et Chinoise qui exprimera les regrets de l'Empereur de Chine à propos du meurtre commis.

2.—(a) La peine la plus sévère, conforme à leurs crimes, pour les personnages désignés dans le Décret Impérial du 25 Septembre, 1900, et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement.

(b) Suspension de tous les examens officiels pendant cinq ans dans toutes les villes où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

3. Le Gouvernement Chinois accordera au Gouvernement Japonais une réparation honorable pour l'assassinat de M. Sugiyama, Chancelier de la Légation du Japon.

4. Un monument expiatoire sera érigé par le Gouvernement Chinois dans chacun des cimetières étrangers ou internationaux qui ont été profanés et dont les tombes ont été détruites.

5. Maintien dans les conditions à régler entre les Puissances de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes ainsi que du matériel servant exclusivement à la fabrication des armes et des munitions.

6.—(a) Indemnité équitable pour les États, les Sociétés, les particuliers, ainsi que pour les Chinois qui ont souffert au cours de derniers événements dans leurs personnes ou dans leurs biens par le fait qu'ils étaient au service étranger.

(b) La Chine prendra des mesures financières acceptables pour les Puissances afin de garantir le paiement des dites indemnités et le service des emprunts.

7. Droit pour chaque Puissance de constituer une garde permanente pour sa Légation et de mettre en état de défense le Quartier Diplomatique. Les Chinois n'auront pas le droit de résider dans ce quartier.

8. Les forts de Takou et ceux qui pourraient empêcher les libres communications entre Pékin et la mer seront rasés.

9. Droit d'occuper militairement certains points à déterminer par un accord entre les Puissances pour maintenir les libres communications entre la capitale et la mer.

10.—(a) Le Gouvernement Chinois fera afficher pendant deux ans dans tous les Sous-Préfectures un Décret Imperial portant :—

Défense perpétuelle sous peine de mort de faire partie d'une Société anti-étrangère.

Énumération des peines qui auront été infligées aux coupables y compris la suspension de tous les examens officielles dans les villes où des étrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

(b) Un Édit Impérial sera rendu et publié dans tout l'Empire déclarant que tous les Gouverneurs-Généraux, Gouverneurs et fonctionnaires provinciaux ou locaux seront responsables de l'ordre dans leur circonscription, et qu'en cas de nouveaux troubles anti-étrangers ou encore d'autres infractions aux Traités qui n'auraient pas été immédiatement réprimés et dont les coupables n'auraient pas été punis. Ces fonctionnaires seront immédiatement révoqués sans pouvoir être appelés à de nouvelles fonctions ni recevoir des nouveaux honneurs.

11. Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage à négocier les amendements jugés utiles par les Gouvernements étrangers aux Traités de Commerce et de Navigation et les autres sujets touchant aux relations commerciales dans le but de les faciliter.

12. Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage à réformer l'office des Affaires Étrangères, et à modifier le cérémonial de Cour relatif à la réception des Représentants étrangers dans le sens que les Puissances lui indiqueront.

Jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement se soit conformé, à la satisfaction des Puissances, aux conditions susmentionnées, les Soussignés

[Resumption of Friendly Relations.]

ne seront pas à même de laisser entrevoir la fin de l'occupation de Pékin et de la Province du Chihli par les troupes internationales.

Pour l'Allemagne—

A. VON MUMM.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie—

M. CZIKANN.

Pour la Belgique—

JOOSTENS.

Pour l'Espagne—

B. J. DE COLOGAN.

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique—

E. H. CONGER.

Pour la France—

S. PICHON.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne—

ERNEST SATOW.

Pour l'Italie—

SALVAGO RAGGI.

Pour le Japon—

T. NISSI.

Pour les Pays-Bas—

F. M. KNOBEL.

Pour la Russie—

MICHEL DE GIERS.

Pékin, le 22 Décembre, 1900.

(No. 196.) *PROTOCOL recording the Acceptance by China of the Conditions laid down by the Powers, in their Joint Note of 22nd December, 1900, for the Resumption of Friendly Relations. Peking, 16th January, 1901.**

[Signed also in Chinese.]

A LA date du 24 Décembre, 1900, les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du

* Forwarded to the Representatives of the Powers by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in their Note dated 16th January, 1901. Parliamentary Paper. China, No. 6 (1901). Pages 100 and 129. See Final Protocol of 7th September, 1901 (No. 26).]

Japon, des Pays-Bas, et de Russie, nous ont adressé la note suivante :—

[Joint Note of 22nd December, 1900 (No. 195).]

Nous nous sommes empressés de transmettre le texte intégral de cette note à Sa Majesté l'Empereur qui, après en avoir pris connaissance, a rendu le Décret suivant :—

“Nous avons pris connaissance de tout le télégramme de Y K'oang et de Li Hong-tchang. Il convient que nous acceptions, dans leur entier, les douze articles qu'ils nous ont soumis.

“Respect à ceci !”

En conséquence,

Nous, K'ing, Prince du premier rang, Plénipotentiaire, Président du Conseil des Affaires Étrangères, et

Li, Comte du premier rang Sou Y, Plénipotentiaire, Tuteur de l'Héritier Présomptif, Grand Secrétaire de la salle du Trône Ouen Hoa-tien, Ministre du Commerce, Surintendant des Ports du Nord, Gouverneur-Général du Tchéli,

Déclarons accepter dans leur entier les douze Articles dont nous avons été chargés d'assurer la transmission à Sa Majesté l'Empereur.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé le présent Protocole et nous transmettons aux Plénipotentiaires étrangers une copie de l'Édit de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, revêtu du sceau Impérial.

Il est entendu qu'en cas de contestation ce sera le texte Français qui fera foi.

A Pékin, le 16 Janvier, 1901.

(L.S.) [Signatures of Chinese Plenipotentiaries.]

(No. 197.) *HARBOUR REGULATIONS for Woosung.* Shanghai, 17th January, 1901.*

Harbour Regulations for Woosung.

THE following Regulations have been agreed to and sanctioned by the Treaty Power Consuls at this port, and are now published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

F. A. AGLÉN.

Commissioner of Customs Officiating.

Custom House, Shanghai, 17th January, 1901.

1. The limits of the anchorage at Woosung within which foreign sea-going vessels may discharge imports into cargo-boats for con-

* See also No. 171.

[Woosung Harbour.]

veyance to Shanghai; or receive exports so brought from Shanghai, are the following :—

On the outside : a line drawn S.E. from the Woosung Lighthouse.

On the inside : a line drawn N. 30 ° E. from a beacon standing on the left bank 2,500 yards above the Customs Station.

2. Every sea-going vessel inward bound intending to cross the Woosung Inner Bar without first discharging cargo for conveyance by cargo-boat to Shanghai must, if her draught is too great to permit of her crossing on arrival, anchor outside the Woosung Spit Buoy until the tide suits.

3. Except as provided in Clauses 12 and 13 of these Regulations, every vessel inward bound intending to discharge cargo at Woosung for conveyance by cargo-boat to Shanghai will hoist the Rendezvous flag (Marryat's Code) at the fore on approaching the Woosung Spit Buoy. She will afterwards be boarded between the outside limit of the anchorage as above defined and the Harbour Master's Station by the Customs Berthing Officer, who, if the vessel have not already taken a berth, will notify to the master the one he is to occupy; or if she have already taken a berth, will either approve the berth so taken or indicate another to which the vessel will at once remove.

The pilot or officer in charge of every such vessel shall see that proper facilities are afforded the Berthing Officer to enable him to come on board.

4. No vessel will be permitted to anchor in the line of the fairway marks indicating the channel across the Bar, or within 500 yards below or 100 yards above the said line.

5. The Customs Berthing Officer will keep a clear channel for the passage of vessels from the Inner Bar as far out as the Woosung Spit Buoy, and he is authorized to notify any vessel which may seem to him to be anchored in such a position as to interfere with the free navigation of this channel to remove to such berth as he may point out.

6. Should the master refuse to remove his vessel to another berth after having been directed by the Berthing Officer to do so, and a collision take place in consequence, such master will be held presumptively responsible for all damage caused to his own and to the colliding vessels.

7. No vessel will be permitted to discharge or ship cargo until she has moored in a berth approved by the Berthing Officer.

8. The Berthing Officer will confine himself to notifying to a vessel the berth she is to occupy; the control of the vessel in taking up such berth will remain with the pilot or commanding officer.

9. Sea-going vessels inward bound will, when it is necessary, be boarded on reaching Woosung by the Berthing Officer, who will receive their report. When such vessel is under tow, the tug is required to slow down to facilitate boarding.

10. Vessels are required to exhibit lights as laid down in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

11. The Berthing Officer at Woosung is authorized to isolate any vessel having contagious disease on board as far as may be practicable from all other vessels, and to cause every such vessel to fly a *yellow* flag at the fore.

12. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo, in whatever quantity, any high explosive or the specially prepared constituents of such, if waiting below the Woosung Inner Bar for any reason whatever, shall, so long as such cargo is on board, remain anchored outside the Woosung Outer Bar at a safe distance from other shipping and out of the way of ordinary traffic, shall fly a *red* flag (*B*, International Code) at the fore during the daytime, and shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same.

Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives as above described below the Woosung Inner Bar shall observe similar precautions in all respects.

13. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo any loaded shell, or more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or any quantity of fixed ammunition in excess of twenty thousand rounds or *the aggregate powder charges of which exceed one hundred pounds*, and vessels having to receive on board as cargo any of the said articles in quantity or number exceeding what is above specified, shall, while remaining below the Woosung Inner Bar, be governed by Clause 12 of these Regulations as regards berthing and other precautions.

14. No lighters or other boats, except those which have permanent decks or coverings, shall be allowed to receive any of the articles mentioned in Clauses 12 and 13 of these Regulations from on board of any vessel bringing such articles to this port, and all such articles when received on board any such lighter or boat must be stowed under deck or within the permanently closed-in space.

15. Every craft, of whatever description, conveying explosives through the Woosung anchorage or through any part of the waters of the port shall exhibit a *red* flag, not less than 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, at the fore-mast head, or where it can best be seen, and in the case of all boats or lighters thus employed which are not fitted with masts, the flag must be exhibited at a height of not less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

16. No lighter or other boat having explosives on board shall be allowed to anchor or make fast anywhere within half a mile below the lower limit of the anchorage for foreign vessels at Woosung nor within one mile above the upper limit of said anchorage; and no such lighter or boat shall pass between the lower-most and the upper-most of the said limits except in the daytime, and then only on a fair tide, unless propelled by steam or towed by a steam-tug.

17. No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other boat when going

alongside a vessel that has explosives on board, nor while there are any explosives on board such lighter or boat.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the foregoing Regulations will be dealt with by the Consular Authorities, and infringements by any lighter or other boat will be dealt with by the Authorities to whom the owner of such lighter or boat is amenable.

N.B.—Permits to discharge or load cargo at Woosung can only be obtained by special application to the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai.

(No. 198.) *AGREEMENT between the British Government and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company for the provision of a Submarine Cable between Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei. Signed at London, 23rd April, 1901.*

AGREEMENT made the 23rd day of April, 1901, between Henry Torrens Anstruther, Esq., and Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable Ailwyn Edward Fellowes), two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government of the one part, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"), of the other part.

1. WHEREAS His Majesty's Government, being desirous that a telegraph cable should be laid with all possible dispatch connecting Shanghai with Wei-hai-wei and Taku, applied to the Company to lay such cable for the account and at the cost of His Majesty's Government, and negotiations have been proceeding as to the terms upon which such cable should be laid;

2. And whereas since the said negotiations were entered on the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration (hereinafter called "the Administration") applied to the Company and to the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen (a Danish Company working in connection with the Company hereinafter called the Great Northern Company) to lay a cable for the Administration from Shanghai to Chefoo and Taku; and the Company, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, entered into negotiations with the Administration with regard to the laying of such a cable;

3. And whereas the said negotiations with the Administration resulted in the following basis of Agreement, the terms of which have since been embodied in two formal Agreements duly executed

[Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable.]

between the Administration of the one part and the Great Northern Company and the Company of the other part, which Agreements bear date respectively the 4th day of August and the 27th day of October, 1900 :—

(a) The Company and the Great Northern Company are to provide and lay, for Chinese account, a cable between Taku and Shanghai, connecting Chefoo *en route*; with the right to lay branch cables from Chefoo to Weihaiwei, Port Arthur, and Kiao-chau to meet the requirements of the British, Russian, and German Governments.

(b) For the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable the Administration is to pay the Companies 210,000*l.* by instalments spread over thirty years, together with interest on the outstanding balance at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; with power to the Administration at the end of twenty-five years, but not before, to pay off the balance then remaining due. Until the whole of the money is paid the cables are to be mortgaged to the Companies; and as additional security, the Companies are to have a lien on the balances payable by the Companies to the Administration under the Joint Purse Agreement of July, 1896 (No. 182).

(c) The Companies are to work and maintain at the expense of the Administration the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable, and to provide a steamer at a fixed daily cost when required for repairs or renewals together with cable required.

(d) All existing Agreements and Concessions between the Administration and the Companies, or either of them, are to be extended, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of December, 1930;

4. And whereas the Joint Purse Agreement of July, 1896, referred to in the said basis of Agreement, is an Agreement, dated the 11th day of July, 1896, made between the Administration of the one part and the Great Northern Company and the Company of the other part, whereby certain arrangements were come to as to the transmission of telegraphic traffic to and from China, and to and from certain places in China, and as to sharing the profits arising from such traffic, and as to matters connected therewith;

5. And whereas an Agreement, dated the 13th day of May, 1897, was entered into between the Administration on the one part and the Great Northern Company on the other part relating to telegraphic traffic in and to and from China, and by a further Agreement, dated the 6th day of March, 1899, made between the same parties, which Agreement and further Agreement were duly confirmed by the Governments of China, Russia, and Denmark, there was added to the said Agreement of the 13th day of May, 1897, the following additional Article :—

“That in the interest of both parties to the Agreement, dated the 13th May, 1897, and for the same term of years, that is till the

[Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable.]

31st December, 1910, no other party will be allowed without the consent of both the said parties to land telegraph cables on the coast of China and islands belonging thereto, or to work such cables in connection with the Chinese lines, or otherwise to establish telegraph connections which might create competition with or injure the interests of the existing lines belonging to China or to the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen. This shall, however, not prevent the Chinese Government from establishing local internal cables where no competition can arise, nor from consenting to the junction by cable of Port Arthur with the Russian telegraph system for the exchange of limitrophe local traffic, neither shall it prevent the transmission of terminal Formosa traffic over the Foochow-Formosa Cable now belonging to Japan, whilst other traffic must not be exchanged by this line except with the consent of China and of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen ”;

6. And whereas the said Agreements of the 11th July, 1896, 13th May, 1897, and 6th March, 1899, are the principal Agreements referred to in the said basis of Agreement as “all existing Agreements and Concessions,” thereby agreed to be extended until the 31st day of December, 1930, and such Agreements and Concessions by virtue of the Joint Purse Arrangements subsisting between the Company and the Great Northern Company enure for the benefit of both the said Companies ;

7. And whereas the Company has already laid an efficient telegraph cable (hereinafter called “The Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable”) from Chefoo to a point on the Island of Liu-kung-tau, selected by the military authorities at Weihaiwei, and has at such last-mentioned point constructed and established a station for the purpose of working such cable, and has provided such station with a sufficient British staff and all needful instruments and appliances, and has connected the same with the station at Chefoo from which the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable will be worked.

8. And whereas the Company has also laid the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable :

Now it is hereby mutually agreed and declared as follows :—

1. The Company will carry out, or will procure to be carried out, the aforesaid Agreements of the 4th August, 1900, and 27th October, 1900, with the Administration as to the working and maintenance of the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable.

2. The Company will provide and keep at the station at Chefoo from which the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable will be worked, and will also provide and keep at the station at the Island of Liu-kung-tau a sufficient British staff to transmit all traffic between Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong, Shanghai, Chefoo, and Weihaiwei, and the Company undertakes that all such traffic shall, as far as practicable, be transmitted throughout exclusively by British staff. Any case in which such

[Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable.]

transmission by British staff has been found impracticable shall at once be reported to His Majesty's Government with the reason thereof.

3. The Company will maintain the connection between the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable and the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable and will work the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable for account of His Majesty's Government on the terms hereinafter expressed so long as it may be required by His Majesty's Government to do so. But the Company shall be entitled, subject to the priority and free transmission of all messages on the service of His Majesty's Government, including the local administration of Weihaiwei, to use such cable and the said station on Liu-kung-tau for the transmission of any other messages, and all receipts in respect of such last-mentioned messages, during the period that the cable is worked by the Company for account of His Majesty's Government, shall as between His Majesty's Government and the Company belong to the Company but subject to the rights of the Administration :

Provided that His Majesty's Government may at any time by three months' notice to the Company under the hand of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, determine the working of the cable by the Company for account of His Majesty's Government.

4. If and whenever while the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable shall be worked by the Company for account of His Majesty's Government, such cable shall require to be repaired or renewed, the Company will, upon the request of His Majesty's Government, supply a cable steamer to effect, and will therewith use its best endeavours to effect, with all dispatch reasonably possible, the necessary repairs or renewals, at the price of 150*l.* for each day or part of a day such steamer shall be employed plus the cost of any cable used for such repairs or renewals, the period of employment of such cable steamer to be computed from the day of her leaving her port or station to the day of her return thither both inclusive, with the addition of the days occupied in coaling and taking cable on board preparatory to the expedition, and in discharging cable after her return to her station, provided that the said daily rate of 150*l.* shall not be chargeable in going or returning for any greater distance than from or to Hong Kong.

Provided that if the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable shall at any time remain out of working order for a continuous period of three months His Majesty's Government may, on the expiration of such period of three months, by notice to the Company under the hand of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, determine the working of the said cable by the Company for account of His Majesty's Government immediately or on the date specified in such notice.

5. His Majesty's Government will, out of moneys provided by Parliament, pay to the Company in London within three calendar

months from the approval of this Agreement by the House of Commons the sum of 16,000*l.* His Majesty's Government will also pay to the Company by equal quarterly payments out of moneys provided by Parliament the annual sum of 4,000*l.* for the working of the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable, while the same shall be worked by the Company for account of His Majesty's Government as aforesaid, and the connection at Chefoo between the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable and the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable is maintained, and for the transmission of Government messages over the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable.

6. In case of war, rebellion, or other emergency, His Majesty's Government may take possession of the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable, and of the stations, offices, and apparatus on such telegraph line, and may keep possession thereof for so long as His Majesty's Government may think requisite, and may work such telegraph line by Government servants; and the Company shall do all in its power to enable His Majesty's Government to have and enjoy the benefit and advantage thereof, but no compensation shall be payable to the Company by His Majesty's Government for taking and keeping possession as aforesaid.

7. His Majesty's Government will give to the Company all needful protection from enemies, rebels, pirates, or other assailants during the working of the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable and of the Chefoo-Weihaiwei Cable.

8. His Majesty's Government shall use their best endeavours to secure from the Administration the due fulfilment on their part of the hereinbefore recited Agreements of the 4th August, 1900, and the 27th October, 1900, and also the due observance and fulfilment by the Administration until the 31st day of December, 1930, of the terms and conditions of the recited Agreements of the 11th July, 1896, 13th May, 1897, and 6th March, 1899, stipulated and confirmed in manner aforesaid, so far as the same relate to the working of the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable or to matters arising out of this Agreement.

9. In the event of any difference arising between His Majesty's Government and the Company regarding this Agreement or any matter or thing therein contained or relating thereto, such difference shall be determined in manner provided by "The Arbitration Act, 1889," or any then existing statutory modification thereof.

10. This Agreement shall not be binding on His Majesty's Government or the Company until it has been approved by the House of Commons.

In witness whereof the said Henry Torrens Anstruther and the said Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury acting for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government, have hereunto set their hands and seals, and the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company,

Limited, have hereunto caused their common seal to be affixed the day and year first above written.

(L.S.) AILWYN E. FELLOWES.

(L.S.) H. T. ANSTRUTHER.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Henry Torrens Anstruther and Ailwyn Edward Fellowes in the presence of—

GEORGE BULL, *Treasury Messenger.*

(L.S.)

The Common Seal of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of—

J. DENISON PENDER, *Director.*

F. E. HESSE, *Manager and Secretary.*

Treasury Minute approving the Agreement of April 23, 1901, relative to the Chefoo and Weihaiwei Submarine Cable. London, 24th April, 1901.

My Lords have before them an Agreement dated the 23rd April, 1901, with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the construction, laying, maintenance, and working on behalf of his Majesty's Government of a submarine cable between Chefoo and Weihaiwei.

The need for telegraphic communication with Weihaiwei became apparent soon after its occupation by Her Majesty's Government, and the events of last year rendered this need so urgent, that my Lords approached the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company with the view of ascertaining the terms upon which they would be prepared to connect the place with their system in China.

At the time these negotiations were entered into, the cables of the Eastern Extension Company (and of the (Danish) Great Northern Company, who work in connection with them in China), went no further north than Woosung, near Shanghai, communication northwards with Peking, being carried on over the Chinese land lines. But while the negotiations were in progress the Company intimated that they had been requested by the local Chinese Telegraph Administration to extend their system to Chefoo and Taku, at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, and that, if this extension should be effected, communication with Weihaiwei could be afforded by the laying of a comparatively short cable from that place to Chefoo. The Company were prepared to lay such a line for a payment of 16,000*l.*, and to work it on behalf of His Majesty's Government, for a subsidy of 4,000*l.* per annum. They asked for the promise of the support of His Majesty's Government in connection with the negotiations which they and the Great Northern

Company were carrying on with the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

These negotiations resulted in the conclusion between the Chinese Administration and the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Companies of an arrangement (subsequently embodied in Agreements dated the 4th August and 27th October, 1900), [for the] establishment of cable communication under the complete control of Companies between Shanghai, Chefoo, and Taku, with the right to lay branch lines from Chefoo to Weihaiwei, Port Arthur and Kiao-chau to meet the requirements of the British, Russian, and German Governments respectively. The Chinese Administration further agreed to extend up to the 31st December, 1930, all existing Agreements and Concessions between it and the Companies. On learning of the conclusion of this arrangement, my Lords accepted the terms quoted by the Company for the Chefoo-Weihaiwei connection, and requested them to lay the line as quickly as possible. It was opened for traffic on the 5th September last.

The present Agreement recites the arrangements explained above, and provides for the payment to the Company of the sum of 16,000*l.* for the construction and laying of the cable within three months of the approval of this contract by the House of Commons. It also provides for an annual payment of 4,000*l.* to the Company for working the cables on behalf of His Majesty's Government so long as they may so work it, and maintain the connection between it and the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable. His Majesty's Government will pay for any repairs required to the cable. The Agreement further stipulates for the employment of British staff at Chefoo and Weihaiwei, and for the transmission of all traffic between these places, Shanghai and Hong Kong, as far as possible by British staff. His Majesty's Government undertakes to protect the Company during the working of the cables, and to use its best endeavours to secure from the Chinese Administration the due fulfilment of its engagements with the Company so far as they relate to the Taku-Chefoo-Shanghai Cable, or to matters arising out of this Agreement.

My Lords approve of the terms of this Agreement.

April 24, 1901.

(No. 199.) *ROYAL PROCLAMATION* repealing the Proclamation of 1900 (No. 194) prohibiting the Exportation to China of Arms and Ammunition. London, 10th August, 1903.*

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation.

EDWARD, R. & L.

WHEREAS by "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 (No. 193)," Section 1, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty by

* "London Gazette," 10th August, 1903.

Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely : Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which His Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever His Majesty shall judge such prohibitions to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces.

Whereas a Proclamation was issued dated August 7, 1900, (No. 194), prohibiting the exportation to China of arms and ammunition from and after the date aforesaid.

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, judge it no longer expedient to prohibit the exportation to China of arms and ammunition.

Now We, by and with the advice aforesaid, hereby repeal the said Proclamation prohibiting the exportation to China of arms and ammunition from and after the date hereof.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1903, and in the 3rd year of Our reign.

God save the King.

(No. 200.) *BRITISH CIRCULAR respecting the Intervention of Missionaries between their Converts and the Chinese Authorities. Peking, 31st August, 1903.*

Circular addressed by Sir E. Satow to His Majesty's Consuls in China.

Peking, August 31, 1903.

SIR,

CASES have come to my notice in which missionaries have addressed themselves directly to Chinese officials, either verbally or in writing, on behalf of their Chinese converts, instead of acting through the proper channel, which is one of His Majesty's Consuls or the head of His Majesty's Legation.

Such intervention, I presume, would be defended on the ground that some action has been taken in regard to the convert which is in violation of Article VIII of the Treaty of Tientsin (No. 6).

It is necessary, however, to point out that missionaries are not accredited agents of the British Government for the enforcement of the Treaty, and Article VIII was not intended to confer upon missionaries any right of intervention on behalf of native Christians.

I do not see any objection to a missionary addressing the local

Chinese authorities directly on any matter affecting himself personally, such as, for instance, a robbery that has been committed at his house, or any similar private affair.

If, however, a missionary has to complain on behalf of himself that his teaching is interfered with, or that a Chinese preacher or convert has been interfered with or persecuted, his proper course is to lay the facts before the Consul of the district in which he resides, who after due examination will make such representations to the Chinese authorities as the case may require.

His Majesty's Consuls are not authorized to delegate their duties in this respect to missionaries.

I have reason to know that this view is shared by the managing bodies of British Protestant Missionary Societies who carry on mission work in China, and I understand that it is accepted and acted on by most of the missionary bodies in China.

The fact that a missionary or the convert on whose behalf a complaint is made resides at a distance from one of His Majesty's Consuls is not sufficient reason for the missionary taking upon himself the duty of the Consul, and his intervention could only be justified when there was imminent danger of an extreme character threatening the safety of converts.

I have accordingly to request you to act upon what is laid down in this Circular, and to acquaint missionaries with its contents whenever it seems likely to be departed from.

I am persuaded that if missionaries uniformly refrain from direct intervention on behalf of native Christians, and confine their action to representing to His Majesty's Consuls cases of actual persecution, such a course will redound to the preservation of peace between converts and non-converts, and to the spread of a genuine Christianity among the people of China.

I am, &c.,

ERNEST SATOW.

(No. 201.) *CUSTOMS REGULATIONS for the Port of Kongmoon. Kongmoon, 23rd March, 1904.*

1. All vessels trading at Kongmoon are subject to, and will be treated in accordance with, the West River Regulations, 1904,* and, where these do not apply, with ordinary Customs Regulations and existing Treaties. Inland water steamers will comply with the Inland Water Steam Navigation Regulations.†

2. For shipment and discharge of cargo, vessels, including inland water steamers, must take up the berths in the harbour

* See revised Regulations of 1905 (No. 159), page 1035.

† See Nos. 128 and 140, and Annex C to No. 28, page 187.

(Kongmoon Customs.)

assigned by the Harbour Master, and may not move therefrom without his permission. The harbour limits of the port are:—

South-West of Kongmoon Town.—Within a line drawn east and west through the Wen Wu Temple.

In the West River, East of the Kongmoon Creek.—Within a line drawn north-east through Li Yu Hill.

In the West River, West of the Kongmoon Creek.—Within a line drawn south-west through Chih Shan village jetty.

Steamer Anchorage.—In West River opposite Imperial Maritime Customs, adjoining the mouth of the Kongmoon Creek.

Cargo boats, sampans, &c., are forbidden to approach incoming vessels before they are properly moored.

3. Cargo boats must be registered at the Custom-house and their numbers conspicuously painted on them in Chinese and English.

4. The landing and shipment of cargo and ballast and passengers and their luggage may only take place between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and cannot go on either at night or on Sundays and holidays without special permission. Cargo landed, shipped, or trans-shipped without a permit is liable to confiscation.

5. The manifest must contain an account of the marks, numbers and contents of every package on board. For exhibiting a false manifest the master is liable to fine. Goods found on board not specified on the manifest are liable to confiscation.

6. On entry and on receipt of Consular Report or River Pass, together with the manifest of the import cargo accompanied by tonnage dues and, if from a Treaty Port, cargo certificate, and on consignees applying specifying on their application in Chinese and English the nature of the goods, the marks and numbers, weight, value, &c., permits will be issued authorizing the discharge of consignments, (a) into registered cargo boats which must repair direct to the Custom-house for examination, after which duty memoranda will be issued and on payment of duty the good will be released; or (b) under approved guarantee into go-downs or hulks approved of by the Customs, where they will be examined; after which duty memoranda will be issued and on payment of duty the goods will be released.

7. Goods for export must be sent to the Customs jetty for examination accompanied by the shipper's application, giving the required particulars as to the nature of the goods, the marks and numbers, weight and value, &c., for a shipping permit. After examination duty memoranda will be issued, and, on payment of duty, shipment permits will be issued.

8. The landing and shipment of cargo having been completed and all dues and duties having been paid, the Customs clearance will be issued and the vessel will be entitled to the return of her papers, and may then proceed. The Customs will be at liberty to seal the hatches and place a Customs officer on board to accompany vessels up and down the river.

9. Cargo for which shipment permit has been issued but which cannot be received on board must be reported and await Customs examination before being reloaded.

10. Munitions of war may not be landed until a Munition's Special Permit from the Customs has been obtained. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board as cargo any explosive or the specially prepared constituent of such, shall anchor east of Li Yu Hill, in the West River outside the harbour limits, shall fly a red flag and shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same.

11. In the case of foreign goods from abroad to pay duty the importer may produce his *bond fide* invoice; if the invoice does not include freight and insurance, 10 per cent. will be added to the invoice value in the case of goods paying *ad valorem* duty, but the Customs reserve the right not to accept invoice as a statement.

12. Chartered junks are only available for carrying foreign-owned cargo from Treaty Port to Treaty Port, and must take out special papers at the Customs in exchange for properly executed and approved bonds.

13. Masters of vessels shall not permit ballast or ashes to be thrown overboard in the harbour.

14. No buoy may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbour Master and his approval of the mooring by which it is to be held in position. The Harbour Master will be at liberty to moor such vessels at unoccupied buoys as he may see fit.

15. Steamers on entering the harbour must go slow.

16. The blowing of steam whistles or sirens except for the purpose of signalling in accordance with the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, or for the purpose of warning vessels of danger, is forbidden.

17. Masters of vessels are requested to furnish the Harbour Master's office with any information they may possess relative to any new danger, such as rocks, shoals, &c., or any changes in the channel of the river that they may have discovered.

18. The Custom-house will be open for the transaction of general business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted. All export manifests and applications for cargo to be shipped the same day should be in the office not later than 3 P.M. All communications regarding Customs business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

The above Regulations are open to revision when and if necessary.

F. W. MAZE.
Acting Commissioner.

Custom-house, Kongmoon, 23rd March, 1904.

(No. 202.) *HARBOUR REGULATIONS for the Port of Canton.*
Canton, 1904.

1. THE Canton anchorage is within the following boundaries :—

On the South.—A line drawn due east and west through the centre of Macao Fort.

On the West.—A line drawn south 66 west from the five storeyed pagoda across the river on both sides of Belcher Island.

On the East.—A line drawn due south from Execution Point to Navy Yard, Honam. The Whampoa anchorage is included between a straight line drawn from the north-west point of No. 3 Flat Island to a mound on the eastern end of Louisa Island, for the eastern or lower limit ; and a line drawn from Gully Point on the south side of American Reach to a Creek on the north side, and from Sulphur Point east-north-east to the north bank of the main river, for the western or upper limit.

2. Vessels entering the anchorage will be boarded by the Berthing Officer, who will direct them to proper berths.

3. River and coast steamers having determined berths, are allowed, on arrival, to proceed to such berth without stoppage.

4. Regular river and coast steamers having explosive, dangerous or inflammable cargo on board are to be governed by clauses 13, 14, and 21 of these Regulations.

5. Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special permit except when outward bound and after having obtained their clearance papers.

6. Applications for berths or for permission to shift must be made at the Harbour Master's office at the Custom-house by the shipmaster, the first officer, or pilot in charge, when necessary instructions concerning the berth will be given.

7. Vessels are required to exhibit lights as laid down in the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

8. No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset until sunrise.

9. Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon.

10. Vessels are required not to have lines out to buoys, wharves, or other vessels any longer than necessary when shifting their berths.

11. Lighters and other boats are not to be made fast to vessels in such a manner or in such numbers as to interfere with the safe passage of other boats or vessels through the harbour.

12. Merchant vessels shall not fire cannon or small arms within the limits of the port without written permit from the Harbour Master.

13. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board, as cargo,

[Canton Harbour.]

in whatever quantity, explosive goods, such as nitro-glycerine, dynamite, blasting powder, &c., shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same. Such vessels shall fly a red flag at the fore and shall anchor below Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa at a distance of not less than a mile outside the lower limit.

Vessels having to receive on board any such explosives as cargo from the port shall observe similar precautions in all respects.

14. Vessels arriving at the port and having on board as cargo any dangerous goods, such as loaded shell or more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or any quantity of fixed ammunition in excess of twenty thousand rounds or the aggregate powder charges of which exceed one hundred pounds, &c., &c., and vessels having to receive on board as cargo any such articles in quantity or number exceeding what is above specified in this Regulation, shall, as regards berthing and other precautions, be governed by clause 13 of these Regulations.

15. Vessels shall only by special permit be allowed to take on board or discharge explosive, dangerous or inflammable goods between sunset and sunrise.

16. No lighters or other boats, except those which have permanent decks or coverings, shall be allowed to receive any of the articles mentioned in clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations from on board any vessel bringing such articles to this port; and all such articles when received on board any such lighter or boat must be stowed under deck or within the permanently closed-in space.

17. Every craft, of whatever description, conveying explosive, dangerous or inflammable goods through any part of the waters of the port shall exhibit a red flag, not less than 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, at the foremast head or where it can best be seen; and, in the case of all boats or lighters thus employed, and which are not fitted with masts, the flag must be exhibited at a height of not less than 12 feet above the highest part of the deck or house.

18. No lighter or other boat having explosive or dangerous goods on board shall be allowed to make fast anywhere in the harbour nor to delay on the way to its destination.

19. No fires, for cooking or any other purpose, and no smoking shall be allowed on board any lighter or other boat when going alongside a vessel that has explosives on board, nor while there are any explosives on board such lighter or boat.

20. Explosives of any sort shall not be stored anywhere on or near the shores of the harbour, except with the permission of the Customs Authorities.

21. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board inflammable goods, such as mineral oil, calcium carbide, &c., shall be berthed in a special anchorage set apart from time to time by the Harbour Authorities, and shall remain there until such goods have been discharged. Until further notice, this special anchorage will be between Bird's Nest Fort and Macao Fort at Canton, and at Whampoa out-

side the lower limits. Vessels with inflammable cargo shall hoist "H.Z.F." "Inflammable Cargo" on entering the harbour and keep it flying during daylight.

A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board shall not come nearer than the lower limits of the harbour, shall fly at the fore a *yellow* flag, and shall not allow any one to disembark or come on board without permission of the Harbour Master's Office.

22. No hulks or pontoons may be moored, piles driven, jetties built or encroachment made on the waters of the harbour before plans have been submitted to the Customs, and until after due consideration and sanction of the competent Authorities, Chinese and Consular, concerned.

23. No ballast, ashes, rubbish, &c., may be thrown overboard.

24. All vessels in port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, &c., when required.

25. Vessels on arriving in port must, as soon as possible, rig in their jibbooms, and must not subsequently rig them out, while within the harbour limits, without permission from the Harbour Master.

26. No buoys or fixed moorings may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbour Master, and his approval of the moorings by which they are to be held in position. Unoccupied buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

27. Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the harbour, or are not moored in such a way as to economise berthing space, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owners of a buoy to shift its position as directed by the Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be removed at the risk of the owners thereof.

28. In case of fire occurring on board of a vessel in port the bell must be rung immediately by that vessel and by those above and below her, and the signal "N. M." International Code, ("I am on fire") hoisted by the burning vessel if possible, during the day, or the light lowered and hoisted continually during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the Custom House.

29. The blowing of steam whistles or sirens except for the purpose of signalling in accordance with the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, or for the purpose of warning vessels of danger is forbidden.

30. No steamer or steam launch may steam at such a speed as may render its wash dangerous to other craft or other property afloat or ashore.

No boat or other vessel shall, without authority, make fast to a vessel under way.

Cargo boat licences are issued by the Harbour Master; they are numbered and not transferable. Such licenses are valid for one year

only, and must be renewed in April every year. They are issued and renewed without fee.

Cargo boats are not permitted to remain alongside vessels not working.

Cinder boat licences will be issued by the Harbour Master.

31. Vessels infringing Clauses 13 and 14 of these Regulations by coming within the harbour limits with explosive or dangerous cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed, will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to the anchorages indicated in these clauses, and their entrance, working, and clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them as required by the second and fifth clauses of the above Regulations, are likewise liable to have their entrance, working, and clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master report them as berthed in accordance with his directions.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other regulations will be dealt with by the Consular or other Authority concerned; and infringements by any lighter or other boat will be dealt with by the Authority to whom the owner of such lighter or boat is amenable.

32. Any modification of the present regulations which may be proposed in the future should be approved by the Consular Body before being put into force.

(No. 203.) *ORDINANCE to provide for Shipping Dues at Weihaiwei.*

[No. 3 of 1905.]

[May 27, 1905.]

(L.S.) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, *Commissioner.*

Be it enacted by the Commissioner of Weihaiwei as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Shipping Dues Ordinance, 1905."

2. In this Ordinance and in any regulation made thereunder—

"Master" includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of any ship.

"Ship" includes any description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars.

"Junk" includes any sea-going sailing vessel of Chinese or other Asiatic build, construction and rig.

"The waters of the Territory" mean the navigable waters within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Territory.

3. The owner, agent or master of every ship or junk which enters the waters of the Territory shall pay such dues as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Commissioner.

[Wanghaiwei Shipping Dues.]

4. The said dues shall be paid to such officer as the Commissioner may from time to time appoint to collect the same on behalf of the Government of the Territory.

5. A receipt for the said dues shall be given by the person appointed to collect the same to every person paying in the same, and if the owner, agent, or master of any ship or junk fails, on demand of the authorized collector, to produce such receipt, it shall be lawful for such collector to detain such ship or junk until the said receipt is produced.

6. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner :—

(a) To fix and alter the times, places and modes at and in which the dues shall be paid ;

(b) To exempt any ship, junk or classes of ships or of junks from such payment and to annex any terms or conditions to such exemptions ; and

(c) To substitute any other dues or classes of dues, whether by way of annual payment or otherwise, in respect of any ships, junks or of classes of ships or of junks

(d) To make, alter or revoke rules and regulations for the carrying out of this Ordinance.

7. Tables of all dues, and a copy of the Regulations for the time being in force in respect thereof, shall be posted up in such public places as the Commissioner shall direct.

8. If the owner, agent or master of any ship or junk fails, on demand of the authorized collector, to pay the dues leviable in respect thereof, it shall be lawful for such collector, in addition to any other remedy which he is entitled to use, to enter upon such ship or junk and distrain the goods, guns, tackle or any other things of or belonging to or on board such ship or junk, and to detain them until the said dues are paid ; and if payment of the same is not made within the period of three days next ensuing such distress the collector may at any time during the continuance of such non-payment cause the distress to be appraised by two sufficient persons, and thereupon sell the same and apply the proceeds in payment of the said dues, together with reasonable expenses incurred by him under this section, paying the surplus, if any, on demand, to the said owner, agent or master.

9. The master of any ship or junk who —

(a) Departs or attempts to depart from the water of the Territory leaving unpaid the dues required to be paid under the provisions of this Ordinance ; or

(b) Refuses to give reasonable assistance to the authorized collector in the assessment of the dues payable by him ; or

(c) Obstructs any officer of the Government in the duties of his office, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200.

10. All British and foreign ships of war shall be exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance.

(No. 204.) *DESPATCH to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris and St. Petersburg respecting the Agreement between Great Britain and Japan of 12th August, 1905. London, 6th September, 1905.**

The Marquess of Lansdowne to Sir C. Hardinge.†

Foreign Office, September 6, 1905.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a new Agreement (No. 114) concluded between His Majesty's Government and that of Japan in substitution for that of the 30th January, 1902 (No. 107). You will take an early opportunity of communicating the new Agreement to the Russian Government.

It was signed on the 12th August, and you will explain that it would have been immediately made public but for the fact that negotiations had at that time already commenced between Russia and Japan, and that the publication of such a document whilst those negotiations were still in progress would obviously have been improper and inopportune.

The Russian Government will, I trust, recognise that the new Agreement is an international instrument to which no exception can be taken by any of the Powers interested in the affairs of the Far East. You should call special attention to the objects mentioned in the preamble as those by which the policy of the Contracting Parties is inspired. His Majesty's Government believe that they may count upon the good-will and support of all the Powers in endeavouring to maintain peace in Eastern Asia, and in seeking to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that country.

On the other hand, the special interests of the Contracting Parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist, and the announcement that those interests must be safeguarded is one which can create no surprise, and need give rise to no misgivings.

I call your especial attention to the wording of Article II, which lays down distinctly that it is only in the case of an unprovoked attack made on one of the Contracting Parties by another Power or Powers, and when that Party is defending its territorial rights and special interests from aggressive action, that the other Party is bound to come to its assistance.

Article III, dealing with the question of Corea, is deserving of especial attention. It recognises in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies and must henceforth occupy in Corea, and her right to take any measures which she may find necessary for the protection of her political, military, and economic interests in that country. It is, however,

* Parliamentary Paper. Japan, No. 2 (1905).

† A similar despatch was addressed to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

(Kiao-chau Customs.)

expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations. The new Treaty no doubt differs at this point conspicuously from that of 1902. It has, however, become evident that Corea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese Empire and its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and tutelage of Japan.

His Majesty's Government observe with satisfaction that this point was readily conceded by Russia in the Treaty of Peace recently concluded with Japan, and they have every reason to believe that similar views are held by other Powers with regard to the relations which should subsist between Japan and Corea.

His Majesty's Government venture to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed as it is with objects which are purely peaceful and for the protection of rights and interests the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval by the Government to which you are accredited. They are justified in believing that its conclusion may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war has been so happily brought to an end, and they earnestly trust that it may, for many years to come, be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope.

I am, &c.,

LANSDOWNE.

(No. 205.) *GERMAN ORDINANCE regulating Procedure in Customs Matters in the Kiao-chau Territory.* Tsintau, 2nd December, 1905.*

(Translation.)

I. General Rules.

§ 1. All goods imported by sea into or exported from the German territory, with only such exceptions as are specified below, are subject to duties on importation or exportation at the rates specified in the Chinese Tariff for foreign trade for the time being in force. Goods forwarded to or coming from the interior under Transit Pass must pay the Treaty Transit Dues in addition to the Import or Export Tariff Duty.

§ 2. The Customs procedure is guided by the principles and follows the practice which are in force at the Chinese Maritime Custom Houses at the various Treaty Ports, and Customs control wherever necessary is exercised by its officers.

§ 3. Import and Export Manifests of all vessels made out in accordance with the provisions of Treaties must be handed to the

* The Kiao-chau Custom-House was opened at Tsintau on the 1st July, 1905.
1191

[Kiao-chau Customs.]

Customs. The Manifests to be signed either by the master of the vessel, who in that case is held responsible, or by the agent of the vessel, in which case he will be responsible.

§ 4. Junks repairing to the special points they frequent excepted, no vessel is allowed to work cargo until Import Manifest has been handed in to the Customs, nor to allow it to leave the ship outside the free area until Customs Permit has been issued. Applications for goods to be landed or shipped outside the free area must specify the locality—what jetty, &c.—they are to be landed at or shipped from.

II. *Free Area.*

§ 5. The free area comprises the Great Harbour including the Moles, the wharf territory and the enclosing embankment, and the territory in front of the harbour as far as the chief railway embankment. It is limited in the south-west by a line between Inner Harbour and railway embankment near the junction of Rechterstrasse and Grosse Hafenweg, and in the east by a line between railway and enclosing dam near the block station. An extension of the free area is reserved for later use at any time according to requirement. The following are the boundaries of the area kept for possibly required extension in the future, viz., the railway embankment to the block station, including territory to be filled in on the one side to the extent of 200 mètres east of the enclosing dam; on the other side (west), to the railway viaduct off the Shansistrasse along the road to Oster's Slip, including small and large harbours.

§ 6. The free area shall not be made use of for dwellings, with the exception of those which are necessary for warehouse and wharf controllers, harbour, Customs, and police officers, nor for petty trade, with the temporary exception of a fixed number of Chinese street cookeries for the use of coolies. Factories are, in principle, allowed.

§ 7. The Customs control within the free area, as well as at the exits, is exercised by the Chinese Custom House.

§ 8. The Customs Duty account of all vessels must be settled within ten days of the ship's clearance, and duty on all imports passing beyond the free area paid.

§ 9. Goods arriving by sea or from the *hinterland*, which are intended to be stored, sorted, and worked up in the free area, shall be notified to the Customs, who will then take them under supervision. At the time of the notification the following details have to be supplied: mode of conveyance by which the goods arrived, and, if by sea, name of ship, name and address of consignee, date of arrival, number of packages, kind of packing, marks and numbers, and general description of the goods.

§ 10. Goods which are destined to be exported by sea from the free area have to pass the Customs. Goods without Customs papers are not allowed to be received on board.

[Kiao-chau Customs.]

§ 11. Traffic of every kind (carriages, carts, railway, junka, sampans, tugs, steamers, &c.) by sea and land frontier of the free area is subject to the supervision of the Customs.

III. Duty-Free Goods.

§ 12. On articles which are duty free by Treaty no duty will be levied. The following are duty-free :—

For the German Troops.

(a) Articles for arming and outfitting the troops, including uniforms, if directly ordered by the military or naval authorities and if accompanied by Certificate of the Government.

(b) Stores and provisions ordered by the military and naval authorities in anticipation of future requirements, if accompanied by Certificate of the Government.

For the General Public.

(c) Machinery, plant, as well as parts of machinery, implements and tools required for manufacturing, industrial, and agricultural purposes ; also all building materials, fittings, and other articles for public and official works. A written Bond for the value of the goods must in each case be handed to the Customs certifying that the articles are solely for use in the German territory. If, later, they are to be conveyed into China, they must be declared to the Customs and pay Import Duty. Failure to do so will involve enforcement of the Bond for recovery of double the amount of duty on the value specified in it.

(d) Articles (vehicles and such-like) passing to and fro between the free area and outside, for ordinary repairs ; but they are to be reported to the Customs officer, that their passing may be noted.

(e) All postal parcels imported and destined for private use in the German territory, if the Duty, which has to be taxed in accordance with the attached declaration, does not exceed \$1 (value \$20). The Customs are at liberty to examine such parcels and verify the declarations as occasion demands.

§ 13. The personal luggage of passengers, declared as not containing either dutiable or contraband goods, is passed free of duty, and, as a rule, without examination ; but the right of examination is reserved to the Customs in cases where it may be considered specially necessary.

Duty is leviable on articles carried in excess of those reasonably necessary for personal use or if expected to be sold.

IV. Manufactures in the German Territory.

§ 14. Manufactures in the German territory are only subject to duty in so far as China is entitled to duty on the raw material.

(a) Chinese raw material landed in German territory from the

[Kiao-chau Customs.]

hinterland or non-Treaty ports and intended for use in a manufactory may be declared to the Customs and a Bond for any duty payable on same deposited.

When the articles manufactured from this raw material come to be exported, they will pay Export Duty on the material used, and the duty guaranteed by the Bond shall be cancelled to that extent.

Duty guaranteed by the Bond must be paid or accounted for before the expiration of three years from its date.

It will be optional for the exporter to pay full Tariff Duty on the exported article instead of on the raw material used in its manufacture.

(b) Any Import or Coast Trade Duty levied on raw material arriving from foreign countries or from the Treaty Ports of China will be refunded at the time of exportation by sea of the manufactured articles made therefrom, provided that at the time of importation such material was duly declared at the Custom House as for use in a manufactory.

(c) An arrangement will be made by agreement of Colonial and Customs authorities that, when the various classes of manufactured articles are exported, the amount of raw material used will be fixed as a definite proportion and the Export Duty will be diminished accordingly.

(d) The factories entitled to claim the treatment as specified above will be registered, and a list of them, revised as required and, if needed, furnished to the Customs.

V. *Opium.*

§ 15. Opium can only be imported by vessels in original chests. The importation of smaller quantities than one chest is forbidden. All opium on board of ships, including that intended for consumption during the journey, must, on arrival of the ship, be reported without delay to the Customs, who will supervise the transportation to the Customs godown of so much as is to be landed.

§ 16. Opium from the German territory to China or from China to the German territory can only be conveyed by rail, on special Bill of Lading and as "Eilgut." It is forbidden to carry it as passenger's luggage. All bills of lading, &c., for arriving opium are handed by the railway to the Customs in the German territory, who will notify the addressees.

§ 17. The consumption of opium in the German territory is subject to special regulations.

VI. *Arms, Powder, Explosives, &c.*

§ 18. Arms, powder, explosives, and the like, as well as materials used in the manufacture of the same, must be declared on

[Kiao-chaan Customs.]

arrival, and discharged and stored in accordance with the regulations of the Colonial Government.

§ 19. The export of arms and munitions of war of all kinds, as well as materials used in the manufacture of the same, from the German into Chinese territory is prohibited; exception is only made in the case of articles covered by special Permit issued by the Commissioner of Customs in accordance with Chinese regulations.

§ 20. The storage of arms and explosives in the German territory, as well as the trade in the same, is subject to special regulations.

VII. Mail Matter.

§ 21. Mail matter may be landed or shipped by the Post Office at any time.

§ 22. Postal parcels will be received by the Post Office only if accompanied by a declaration form viséd by the Customs.

§ 23. Parcels destined for Tsintau will be handed, immediately after arrival, by the Post Office to the Customs for assessment of duty. The declaration form will be delivered to the addressee in the same way as other mail matter. The addressee will produce the declaration form at the Customs, and on payment of duty, if any (*vide* § 12, (e)), the parcel will be delivered by the Customs. For such parcels as are destined for other places in the German territory where German Post Offices operate, the duty payment of such parcels will be made, on application of the addressee, by the German Post Office, who will collect the duty and a fee of 20 cents at the time of delivering the parcel.

§ 24. The importation of opium, arms, powder, explosives and the like, as well as materials used in the manufacture of the same, by post is forbidden. In special cases the Government can grant an exception.

VIII. Tank Kerosene Oil.

§ 25. The Customs procedure for despatching tank ships, storage, and valuation of kerosene oil will be in accordance with the procedure in force at the Maritime Custom Houses at the Treaty Ports.

IX. Office Hours of the Custom House.

§ 26. The Custom House is open for the receipt and issue of all Custom papers from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted. The Customs Bank is open on all week days from 9-12 A.M. and 2-4 P.M.

§ 27. Vessels wishing to load or discharge on Sundays or holidays, as well as during night hours, must take out a Special Permit from the Customs; this Permit must be applied for during office hours.

§ 28. The transport of goods over land and sea boundary

[Kiao-chau Customs.]

of the free area during night hours is only allowed in case a Special Permit has been obtained from the Customs. This does not apply to mail matter and passengers' luggage.

§ 29. Night hours are :—

From 1st March to 31st October : from 8 P.M. to 5 A.M.

From 1st November to 28/29 February : from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.

X. Fines.

§ 30. Confiscation and fines will be imposed according to the principles which are laid down by the Treaties and which are in force at the Maritime Customs Houses. In cases of appeal against confiscation and fine imposed by the Commissioner of Customs, the procedure will be conducted in accordance with the spirit of the "Rules for Joint Investigation in Cases of Confiscation and Fine by the Custom House Authorities. Peking, 31st May, 1868 (No. 127)."

XI. Abrogation of Former Regulations.

§ 31. This Ordinance, issued to carry out the terms of the Agreement made on 17th April, 1899, and of the Amendment to same made under its 20th paragraph on the 1st December, 1905, and accepted by the Chinese Customs authorities, will come into force on 1st January, 1906, and will take the place of the following Regulations, which are hereby rescinded :—

(a) The Provisional Customs Regulations for the German Territory of Kiao-chau, of 23rd May, 1899.

(b) The Special Regulations for the Importation and Control of Opium, &c., of 23rd May, 1899.

(c) The Special Regulations *re* the Execution of the Customs Control, of 23rd May, 1899.

(d) The Provisional Additional Regulation to the Provisional Customs Regulations concerning Goods loaded by the Shantung Railway, of 20th April, 1901.

(e) The Customs Notification No. 24 regarding the Goods loaded by the Railway, of 31st March, 1902.

Tsintau, 2nd December, 1905.

VAN SEMMERN.

The Colonial Governor p. l.

Inland Waters Steam Navigation.

1. The Kiao-chau Customs having been formally authorized to function in Tsintau are now empowered to issue inland steam navigation papers; steamers thus permitted to ply on the inland waters are to be guided generally by the rules and regulations of July and September, 1898 (Nos. 138 and 140) and the additional

[Kiao-chau Customs.]

rules of September, 1902,* but more especially by the regulations herebelow set forth.

2. Steamers about to ply in the inland waters are required to deposit their national papers, foreign or native, with the Customs, and will receive in exchange, on written application, the Inland Waters Certificate. Such certificates are valid for one year, and a fee of 10 taels is payable on first issue, of 2 taels for each annual renewal. Tonnage dues are payable once every four months.

3. Such certificated steamers may ply either (a) freely in the Taintau waters or (b) according to regulations (1) from Tsintau to a place or places inland and back, and (2) from Tsintau to a place inland, thence to a Treaty Port, thence to a place inland, and thence back to Tsintau. On making due report to the local Customs or Tax Office, and paying local dues or duties, they may land or ship cargo or passengers at any recognised places of trade passed on the voyage, but they may not ply between inland places exclusively without special authority. If visiting another Treaty Port on any such inland voyage, the Customs at such port are to be duly reported to and all port regulations, national and native, complied with.

4. Whenever certificated steamers quit or return to Tsintau, they are to clear from and report to the Kiao-chau Customs, handing in outward and inward manifests of cargo, reporting places to be called at or called at, and paying the prescribed duties. Opium and contraband goods are not to be carried inwards or outwards; if carried, the goods are confiscable and the vessel subject to a fine of \$500, a second offence entailing withdrawal of Inland Waters Certificate and privileges.

5. Certificated steamers are required to carry the Imperial Chinese Post Office mails free of charge, and the Postal Department of the Kiao-chau Customs is empowered to transact all required postal business in this connexion independently or [and] in communication with the Colonial Post Office.

6. The Colonial Government will assist the Kiao-chau Customs to suppress smuggling—more especially the smuggling of opium and contraband—and accord special facilities to develop the legitimate business of the Postal Department.

A. v. MUMM.

Minister of Germany.

ROBERT HART.

Inspector-General of Customs.

Signed at Peking the 17th April, 1904.

* Annex C to British Treaty of 5th September, 1902 (No. 28). Vol. I Page 187.

(No. 206.) **JAPANESE REGULATIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RULES** for the Control of Residents in Kwantung.
1906.*

(Translation.)

Regulations.

ART. 1. The term "Residents" in the present Regulations signifies persons who visit or reside in Kwantung.

2. Any person who establishes his residence in Kwantung shall report the fact, within five days, to the Civil Administration Office or its Branch Office concerned, stating his name, domicile (or nationality in the case of a foreigner), status, calling, age, and whether he is the head or a member, inmate or employé of a family, as well as the locality of his residence. A similar notice shall be given when any person has changed his residence.

The aforesaid notice shall be made in the case of a member or inmate of a family or household and in the case of an employé by his employer.

3. Foreigners (excepting Chinese) shall be permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property only within the town limits of Tairen and Port Arthur.

4. When a birth or death or change in residence, or other matters relating to family register or in matters whereof notice is required to be made occurs in the family or household of a resident, notice shall be given within five days to the Civil Administration Office or its Branch Office concerned, by the head or a member of such family or household.

5. If any resident is deemed likely to injure public tranquillity or morals, the Chief of the Civil Administration Office concerned may prohibit his residence within the jurisdiction limits of the Government of Kwantung for a period of more than one year and not exceeding three years.

6. Any person who has been prohibited his residence in Kwantung shall leave, within five days, the jurisdiction limits of the Government of Kwantung. If, however, proper reason is found to exist for his inability to leave within the prescribed period, the Chief of the Administration Office concerned may grant him temporary suspension of the prohibition, receiving or not receiving from him a reasonable money security.

7. If any person to whom temporary suspension has been granted as in the preceding Article again behaves, within the prescribed period, in such a manner as to fall under Art. 5, the suspension granted shall be cancelled and the security confiscated.

8. If any person who has been prohibited his residence in Kwantung, is found to have remarkably ameliorated his conduct,

* Published in the "Japan Times," Tokio, 5th September, 1906, and in the "London Gazette," 23rd October, 1906.

the Chief of the Civil Administration Office concerned may at any time cancel his prohibition.

9. If any person who has been prohibited his residence in Kwantung has any objection to the prohibition, he may, within three days from the day on which he was so prohibited, apply to the Governor-General through the Chief of the Civil Administration Office concerned for a countermand of the prohibition.

Even in such case the execution of the order of prohibition shall not be suspended.

10. Any person who violates Art. 2 or 4 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty yen or to detention or a police fine.

11. If any person does not leave within the period prescribed for his leaving or within the term of temporary suspension granted him or returns before the prescribed period of prohibition expires, he shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred yen.

12. Necessary rules besides the provisions of the present Regulations shall be established by the Chief of Civil Administration Office.

Supplementary Rules.

In regard to the residence and travel of Russian subjects, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being.

The present Regulations shall take effect from the date of publication.

The Regulations for the control of vessels sailing to and from Tairen Wan and of residents in Kwantung, Military Ordinance issued on the 7th September, 1905, and the Detailed Rules for the Operation of those Regulations, Ordinance No. 1 of the Civil Administration Office of Kwantung, are hereby rescinded.

(No. 207.) *PROVISIONAL CONVENTION between Japan and Russia respecting the Junction of the Japanese and Russian Railways in Manchuria. Signed at St. Petersburg, 31st May, 1907.*

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie et le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, ayant résolu de conclure une Convention concernant le service de raccordement des chemins de fer russes et japonais en Mandchourie, conformément aux dispositions de l'art. VII du Traité de Paix signé entre eux à Portsmouth le 5 septembre (23 août) 1905 (No. 115), les soussignés, le Maître de la Cour Impériale Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Russie, et Ichiro Motono, Docteur en Droit, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Japon, dûment autorisés à cet effet par

leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont arrêté d'un commun accord, à titre provisoire, les articles suivants.

Pour celles des dispositions dans cette Convention qui concernent la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est, d'une part, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien, de l'autre, les deux Gouvernements s'engagent mutuellement à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour assurer leur exécution ponctuelle par les dites Compagnies.

ART. I. La jonction des sections des deux chemins de fer se fera sur la ligne limitrophe de la station de Kouantchentsy du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est. La compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien prolongera sa ligne à voie de la largeur adoptée par ce chemin de fer, de la station de Tchantchoun du dit chemin de fer jusqu'à la limite de la station de Kouantchentsy du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est construira une ligne de la même largeur en continuation du prolongement de la ligne japonaise construite par la Compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien jusqu'au quai de la station russe de Kouantchentsy. La Compagnie du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est construira, en prolongement de sa ligne, un chemin de fer à voie large de 1 mètre 524 (voie russe de 5 pieds anglais) partant du quai de la station russe de Kouantchentsy jusqu'à la limite de cette station, et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien construira une ligne de la même largeur en continuation du prolongement du chemin de fer russe construit par la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est jusqu'au quai de la station japonaise de Tchantchoun.

Le point de jonction des deux sections des chemins de fer russes et japonais et les plans de cette jonction seront arrêtés d'un commun accord entre les deux Compagnies.

II. La Compagnie du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est, ainsi que la Compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien établiront, outre la jonction de leurs lignes, une communication directe des passagers et des marchandises, ainsi que toutes les installations nécessaires pour effectuer, avec la moindre perte de temps et aux moindres frais possibles, le transbordement des marchandises aux stations terminales rendu nécessaire par la différence de largeur de la voie.

Chaque des Compagnies se réserve le droit d'arrêter les plans de construction dans la limite de son propre terrain.

III. Chacune des deux Compagnies prendra à sa charge tous les travaux mentionnés dans les articles I et II de la présente Convention qui leur reviennent respectivement, et ces travaux seront achevés par les Compagnies dans le plus bref délai possible et simultanément, autant que faire se pourra.

IV. L'entretien des voies, des installations de transmission et de transbordement et des autres dépendances sur le terrain de chaque chemin de fer sera respectivement à la charge des Compagnies.

V. Le trafic entre le chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est et le chemin

de fer Sud-Mandchourien sera établi conformément aux conditions suivantes :

Les trains de voyageurs du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est avec les passagers, leurs bagages et autres objets transportés par ces trains suivront la voie russe jusqu'à la station japonaise de Tchantchoun, et les trains de voyageurs du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien avec les passagers, leurs bagages et autres objets, transportés par ces trains suivront la voie japonaise jusqu'à la station russe de Kouantchentsy.

Les trains du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est chargés de marchandises à destination de la ligne Sud-Mandchourienne arriveront sur la voie russe jusqu'à la station japonaise de Tchantchoun, où s'effectueront la remise et le transbordement de ces marchandises au chemin de fer japonais, et les trains du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien chargés de marchandises à destination de la ligne Chinoise de l'Est arriveront sur la voie japonaise jusqu'à la station russe de Kouantchentsy, où s'effectueront la remise et le transbordement de ces marchandises au chemin de fer russe.

VI. Les horaires du mouvement des trains, en vue du raccordement des deux chemins de fer, seront arrêtés d'un commun accord par les administrations des deux Compagnies de chemin de fer.

VII. Les taxes des voyageurs et des marchandises pour le parcours entre les deux stations terminales seront perçues : dans la direction du Nord au Sud, conformément aux tarifs en vigueur pour la ligne du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est, et dans la direction du Sud au Nord, conformément aux tarifs en vigueur pour la ligne du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien.

La répartition des sommes perçues pour le transport sur les lignes des deux Compagnies sera faite d'après un accord conclu entre les administrations des deux Compagnies.

VIII. Chacune des deux Compagnies jouira à titre gratuit et réciproque de la ligne de raccordement et des installations affectées au service de transbordement appartenant à l'autre.

IX. Les deux Compagnies de chemin de fer organiseront un service de trains mutuellement coordonné et suffisant pour assurer le trafic régulier des voyageurs et des marchandises et établiront des règlements et dispositions pour le service de l'exploitation, en tout conformes aux intérêts de ce service.

X. Toutes les dispositions ultérieures découlant de la présente Convention et concernant le service des trains, le transport des voyageurs, le transbordement des marchandises et le service des signaux, etc., seront réglés par un arrangement spécial entre les deux Compagnies dûment approuvé par les Gouvernements respectifs. L'usage mutuel des moyens de transport, les relations entre le personnel des deux chemins de fer, ainsi que la mode de fixation de la quote-part afférente à chaque administration dans la répartition des recettes seront réglés ultérieurement par des arrangements semblables.

XI. Dans tous les cas, où les administrations des deux chemins de fer ne pourront s'entendre sur les points prévus par la présente Convention ou en général sur tous les autres points concernant leurs relations réciproques mentionnées dans cet acte, les différends seront réglés par décision des deux Gouvernements respectifs prise en commun après un échange de vues entre eux à ce sujet.

En foi de quoi le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Russie et l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Japon ont signé la présente Convention provisoire et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à St.-Pétersbourg en double exemplaire le 31 mai (13 juin) 1907, correspondant au 30^e jour du 6^e mois de la 40^e année de Meidji.

(L.S.) ISWOLSKY.

(L.S.) I. MOTONO.

Articles additionnels.

1. Le Gouvernement Impérial Russe et le Gouvernement Impérial Japonais désirant établir une communication directe des voyageurs et des marchandises sur les différentes lignes de chemin de fer russes et japonaises s'engagent à faciliter la conclusion, dans le plus bref délai possible, d'un arrangement spécial à cet effet.

2. Les soussignés, Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Russie, et Itchiro Motono, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Japon étant tombés d'accord pour l'adoption de l'article V de la Convention provisoire du service de raccordement des chemins de fer, en attendant la construction de la ligne de chemin de fer de Tchanchoun à Girin, il est entendu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes que lorsque la dite ligne sera construite, le transfert des voyageurs venant du Nord par le chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est et se rendant soit dans la direction de Girin, soit dans la direction de Tairen, ainsi que le transfert des voyageurs venant soit par la ligne de Girin, soit par la ligne du Sud-Mandchourien et se rendant dans la direction du Nord se feront à la station japonaise de Tchanchoun. A cet effet un arrangement spécial sera conclu ultérieurement entre les Compagnies intéressées.

3. En vue de faire fonctionner le raccordement des chemins de fer en Mandchourie, avant même l'achèvement des travaux prévus dans la Convention provisoire signée ce jour, la Compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien construira une station provisoire à proximité de la station russe de Kouantchentsy, et les deux Compagnies établiront, chacune de son côté, les installations nécessaires pour la transmission des voyageurs, colis, bagages et autres objets transportés par les trains de voyageurs et le transbordement des marchandises entre la station provisoire japonaise et la station russe de Kouantchentsy.

Fait à St.-Petersbourg en double exemplaire le 31 mai (13 juin) 1907 correspondant au 30^e jour du 6^e mois de la 40^e année de Meidji.

ISWOLSKY.
I. MOTONO.

Protocole.

Au moment de procéder à la signature de la Convention provisoire du raccordement des chemins de fer russes et japonais en Manchourie, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes jugeant utile de régler certaines questions relatives à la gare de Kouantchentsy et aux mines de houille de Chibélin et de Taotsiatun, les soussignés, le Maître de la Cour Impériale Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Russie, et Itchiro Motono, Docteur en Droit, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Japon, ont arrêté ce qui suit :

Art. I. Il a été entendu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes qu'en principe la gare de Kouantchentsy et ses dépendances étaient la propriété commune de la Russie et du Japon, mais que, par suite de convenances pratiques, la propriété exclusive de ladite gare et de ses dépendances resterait à la Russie et que par contre le Gouvernement Russie paierait au Gouvernement Japonais la somme de cinq cent soixante mille trois cent quatre-vingt treize roubles à titre de dédommagement de la renonciation par le Japon à ses droits de co-propriété sur la gare de Kouantchentsy et ses dépendances.

II. Le Gouvernement Russe remettra au Gouvernement Japonais, dans le plus bref délai possible, après la signature de la Convention provisoire du raccordement des chemins de fer, dans leur état actuel, toutes les voies ferrées et tous les objets dépendant de ces voies qui se trouvent au sud du point marqué No. 2,223 au plan ci-annexé,* ainsi que les mines de houille à Chybélin et Taotsiatun avec toutes leurs dépendances. Aussitôt après la signature de la dite Convention, les instructions nécessaires seront envoyées par les deux Gouvernements, de Russie et du Japon, d'une part, à la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chinois de l'Est, et de l'autre, à la Compagnie du chemin de fer Sud-Mandchourien, à l'effet de procéder au transfert des dites voies ferrées et des objets dépendant de ces voies ainsi que des mines de houille susmentionnées.

III. Il est entendu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes que le Gouvernement Japonais choisira ultérieurement un emplacement où sera construite la gare japonaise de Tchanchoun, entre la gare russe de Kouantchentsy et la ville de Tchanchoun.

En cas de construction de la ligne de chemin de fer sur Girin, le Gouvernement Japonais s'emploiera à faire construire par la Compagnie de ce chemin de fer, end ehors des limites de la gare de Tchan-

* Not printed.

tchoun, des passages à niveau ou des viaducs aux points de croisement de la dite ligne et des routes principales entre la station russe de Kouantchentsy et la ville de Tchantchoun.

IV. Le règlement détaillé relatif au transbordement des passagers et des marchandises d'un chemin de fer à l'autre qui doit être conclu entre les deux Compagnies de chemin de fer, russe et japonaise, sera discuté et arrêté entre ces Compagnies intéressées, dans le plus bref délai possible, après la signature de la Convention provisoire du raccordement des chemins de fer. Quant au lieu et à la date de la réunion des Délégués respectifs à ce sujet, ils seront déterminés ultérieurement à la façon qui conviendra le mieux aux deux Parties.

V. Il est convenu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, que la Convention signée en date de ce jour entrera en vigueur aussitôt après que la construction de la station provisoire japonaise mentionnée à l'article 3 des articles additionnels de la dite Convention aura été achevée.

En foi de quoi le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Russie et l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Japon ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux le présent Protocole.

Fait à St.-Petersbourg en double exemplaire le 31 mai (13 juin) correspondant au 30^e jour du 6^e mois de la 40^e année de Meidji.

(L.S.) ISWOLSKY.

(L.S.) I. MOTONO.

(No. 208.) *PROVISIONAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS for the Leased Territory of the Kwangtung Province. 26th June, 1907.**

Provisional Customs Regulations for the Leased Territory of Kwangtung.

[Customs Version.]

1. Foreign goods imported to Dairen from a foreign country, or goods manufactured therefrom, must pay import duty if sent to the interior.

Foreign goods imported from a Chinese Treaty Port unaccompanied by duty-paid certificate must pay import duty if sent to the interior.

Foreign goods imported from a Chinese Treaty Port, if consumed in the leased territory, or re-exported from the leased territory, and when they are accompanied by duty-paid certificate, are entitled to drawback at the port of duty payment.

2. Native produce coming from a Chinese Treaty Port, accom-

* Came into force 1st July, 1907, on which date the Custom House at Dairen was opened.

panied by duty-paid certificate, must pay coast trade duty if sent to the interior.

* If it is desired to send products of the leased territory or goods manufactured therefrom into the interior, they shall be liable to import duty.

* It is, however, permissible for the person sending such goods or products not to pay import duty, should he so prefer; but in that case the said goods or products shall receive the same treatment as Chinese goods or products.

3. Native produce imported from a Chinese port unaccompanied by duty-paid certificate must pay full import duty on deposit, pending inquiry with the Custom-house of the port concerned, and are liable to confiscation, together with the deposit, if found with unlawful intentions.

4. Native produce brought down to the leased territory from the interior, whether by railway or carts or by some other conveyance, must pay tariff duty if exported.

5. Produce raised in the leased territory, and goods manufactured therefrom or from the materials imported from a foreign country, shall not pay export duty, but they must be accompanied by certificate of origin issued by Japanese authorities.

6. Goods manufactured from the materials brought from the interior or from a Chinese port shall pay export duty on shipment to a foreign country or to a Chinese port, but it is optional with the shipper whether duty to be paid should be on the material or on the manufactured article.

7. Foreign goods shipped to Dairen from a Chinese Treaty Port, where import duty had been paid, shall pay no export duty if re-exported to a foreign country.

Native goods imported to Dairen from a Chinese Treaty Port where import duty had been paid shall pay no duty, if re-shipped to a foreign country.

8. Foreign goods imported to Dairen, if sent to the interior under transit pass, must pay transit dues, in addition to import duty.

Native products brought down from the interior under transit pass must pay transit dues, in addition to export duty upon exportation to a foreign country.

9. Opium coming to the leased territory, whether by land or by sea, in chests or in packages, must be reported to the Customs immediately upon arrival.

10. Opium going to the interior must pay import duty and *li-kin*. But this does not apply to foreign or native opium imported from a Chinese Treaty Port accompanied by duty-paid certificate or with Hu-pu labels on.

11. All opium going to the interior must be declared to the Customs and labelled and stamped.

* Added subsequently.

[Dairen Customs.]

12. Native opium coming from a Chinese Treaty Port, unaccompanied by duty paid certificate, or not bearing Hu-pu labels, will be charged with "Tung-Shui."

Similarly, native opium coming from the interior, unaccompanied by any documents issued by Customs authorities in duty paid proof, or not bearing Hu-pu labels, will be charged with "Tung-Shui."

13. Arms, ammunition, explosives, and the materials used in the manufacture of the same, imported by merchant vessels, must be reported to the Customs immediately upon arrival, with all necessary particulars, and cannot be discharged or landed until a special permit has been issued by the Customs.

14. The exportation of arms, ammunition, explosives, and the materials used in the manufacture of the same, into the interior, as well as to a Chinese Treaty Port is prohibited, unless they are accompanied by "Hu-chao" issued by Chinese authorities.

15. The above two rules do not apply to arms and ammunition for use of the Imperial Japanese army and navy and police force.

16. The ship's paper or Consul report and import manifest must be handed in to the Customs after the ship's arrival, without delay. The manifest must be signed by the master of the vessel and contain a full and true account of all cargo on board. Any error detected therein must be corrected within twenty-four hours after it had been handed in to the Customs.

When cargo on board a vessel is known to be destined for the interior and if its quantity is considerable so as to form independent cargo the master of the vessel should prepare two manifests—one for the cargo destined for the hinterland and another for the leased territory.

17. Consignees of import cargo, whether it be for the interior or for the leased territory, are to report to the Customs, giving full particulars such as the denomination of the goods, number, quantity, weight and value, and also with the place of purchase, or production, or manufacture, &c.

18. When a vessel wants to clear from a port export manifest must be handed in to the Customs either by the master of the vessel or by the agent. The manifest must be signed by the master or the agent and handed in to the office at least two hours before application for the Customs clearance is made.

19. When goods are to be exported the shipper must send the goods to the examination shed or to the bund specially authorized, accompanied by export application, giving all necessary particulars. After examination of the goods duty memorandum will be issued which the applicant must take to the Haikwan Bank to pay duty stated thereon. The shipping permit will be issued upon the production of duty receipt at the office.

20. The Customs clearance will be issued when all dues and duties have been paid.

21. Cargo for which a shipping permit had been issued, but which

[Dairen Customs.]

cannot be received on board must be reported to the office without delay, so that "Shut-out" memorandum may be issued.

22. Trans-shipment of goods cannot take place without special permission from the Customs. In absence of a special permit the goods trans-shipped are liable to confiscation and the master to fine.

23. Tariffs in use in the Customs are—

(a) For foreign imports, the revised Import Tariff of 1902.

(b) For native imports and exports, the general Tariff for the trade of China.

* On goods imported or exported by junk, with the exception of those articles specified in the separate table appended herewith, duty shall be levied at the rate of half that payable under the old Chinese tariff.

Classification.	Unit.	Duty.			
		H.t.	m.	a.	a.
All cereals	1 picul	0	0	4	0
Millet, Kaoliang	1 "	0	0	1	0
Indian corn	1 "	0	0	1	0
Beans	1 "	0	0	2	0
Bean cake	1 "	0	1	5	0
Fine porcelain	100 wrappers	1	0	0	0
Coarse ditto	100 "	0	6	4	0
Earthenware	1,000 pieces	0	1	4	0
Wrapping paper	100 kwai	0	6	2	0
Tea (green and black)	1 picul	0	7	0	0
All kinds of Chinese shootings	1 "	0	7	0	0

24. In cases of appeal against fines and confiscations imposed by the Commissioner of Customs the procedure will be conducted in accordance with the spirit of "The Rules for Joint Investigation in cases of Confiscation and Fine by the Custom-house Authorities, Peking, 31st May, 1868 (No. 127)."

25. The Custom-house is open for transaction of business from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

Examination office will be open from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

26. Vessels wishing to load or discharge cargo before 6 A.M. and after 6 P.M., or on Sundays or holidays, must apply for a special permit from the Customs.

* Added subsequently. In a Japanese Notification, dated 27th September, 1907, the object of this amendment is explained as follows:—"These duties are not leviable without distinction on all goods imported or exported by junk into the leased territory of the Kwangtung Province, but only on those which pass through the said leased territory. In accordance with the ordinary Regulations, no duties whatever shall be leviable on goods which are either the products of the leased territory or are to be consumed therein, even though they be exported or imported by junk. It should be borne in mind that the object in making this amendment in the Regulations aforesaid is to encourage the junk-carrying trade and that, with this intent, a specially low rate of duty is levied on goods exported or imported by junk as compared with that levied on goods exported or imported by steamer."

(Dairen Customs.)

The fees charged on such permit are t:—

	Haikwan taels.
For working before 6 A.M.	10
" " after 6 A.M. to 12 P.M.	10
" " from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.	20
" Sunday permit (whole day)	20
" " " (half day)	10
" holiday permit (whole day)	20
" " " (half day)	10

* The rate of exchange for Haikwan taels payable to the Customs at Dairen shall be determined by the rate ruling at Newchwang.

27. All business communications should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

28. The term "interior" in the Regulations means any part of Chinese territory beyond the frontier of the leased territory.

Inland Waters Steam Navigation.

The Dairen Customs, having been formally authorized to function in Dairen, are now empowered to issue steam navigation certificates. Steamers thus permitted to ply on the inland waters are to be guided generally by the rules and regulations of July and September, 1898 (Nos. 138 and 140), and the additional rules of September, 1902,† and October, 1903,‡ but more especially by the regulations herebelow set forth.

2. Steamers about to ply in the inland waters are required to deposit their national papers, foreign or native, with the Customs, and will receive in exchange, on written application, the inland waters certificate. Such certificates are valid for one year, and a fee of 10 taels is payable on first issue and 2 taels for each annual renewal. Tonnage dues are payable once every four months.

3. Such certificated steamers may ply either (a) freely in the Dairen waters, or (b) according to regulations (1) from Dairen to a place or places inland and back; and (2) from Dairen to a place inland, thence to a Treaty Port, thence to a place inland, and thence back to Dairen. On making due report to the local Customs or tax office, and paying local dues or duties, they may land or ship cargo or passengers at any recognized places of trade passed in the voyage, but they may not ply between inland places exclusively without special authority. If visiting another Treaty Port on any such inland voyage, the Customs at such port are to be duly reported to, and all port regulations, national and native, complied with.

4. Whenever certificated steamers quit or return to Dairen, they

* Added subsequently.

† Annex C to the British Treaty of 5th September, 1902 (No. 29). Vol. I. Page 187.

‡ Annex I to the Japanese Treaty of 8th October, 1903 (No. 96).

are to clear from and report to the Dairen Customs, handing in outward and inward manifests of cargo, reporting places to be called at or called at, and paying the prescribed duties. Opium and contraband goods are not to be carried inwards or outwards; if carried, the goods are confiscable, and the vessel subject to a fine of 500 dollars, a second offence entailing withdrawal of inland waters certificate and privileges.

5. The Colonial Government will assist the Dairen Customs to suppress smuggling, more especially the smuggling of opium and contraband.

6. The transmission of Chinese closed mails between Dairen and inland ports shall be free of charge, and the postal administration concerned will arrange a fitting procedure for the transmission of such closed mails through the Japanese leased territory from and to Chinese post-offices outside that territory.

7. The application of the inland waters steam navigation understanding will be restricted to steamers which ply on inland waters not inside the area of the Japanese leased territory.

(No. 209.) *ORDINANCE to regulate Anchorages, Junks and other Boats at Weihaiwei.*

[No. 1 of 1907.]

[July 8, 1907.]

(L.S.) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, *Commissioner.*

BE it enacted by the Commissioner of Weihaiwei as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the “Anchorage and Junk and Boat Ordinance, 1907.”

2. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to make, and when made to revoke and vary, Regulations for suitable anchorages in the waters of the Territory for steamers, junks, boats or other vessels, and for imposing penalties for the breach of any Regulations so made.

In this section the expression “the waters of the Territory” shall not include Admiralty waters as defined by Article 82* of the Weihaiwei Order in Council, 1901 (No. 146), or by any Ordinance hereafter to be passed under the provisions of that Article.

3. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to make, and when made to revoke and vary, regulations for the licensing, due management and control within the waters of the Territory of all junks, boats or other vessels, including cargo boats, lighters, water boats, bum-boats and vessels of similar description, for fixing the fees to be paid for licences, the scale of fares to be charged by such boats, and for imposing penalties for the breach of any regulations so made.

(No. 210.) *LIST of International Engagements to which China, as well as Great Britain, is a Party. 31st December, 1907.*

In addition to the Final Protocol of 7th September, 1901 (No. 26), the Import Tariff Agreement of 29th August, 1902 (No. 27), and the Whangpoo Conservancy Agreement of 27th September, 1905 (No. 31), China was also a Signatory, or has acceded, to the following International Engagements, to which Great Britain is also a party :—

1864.—22nd August. Convention (signed at Geneva) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field. (Parliamentary Paper, C. 3479 of 1865.)

Chinese Accession dated 29th June, 1904.

1890.—5th July. Convention (signed at Brussels) for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.

Chinese Accession notified 31st May, 1894.

1899.—29th July. Final Act (signed at The Hague) of the International Peace Conference. (Parliamentary Paper, C. 9534 of 1899.)

1899.—29th July. Convention (signed at The Hague) for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 798 of 1901.)

Chinese Ratification deposited 21st November, 1904.

1899. 29th July. Convention (signed at The Hague) with respect to the Laws and Customs of War by Land. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 800 of 1901.)

Chinese Accession dated 12th June, 1907.

1899.—29th July. Convention* (signed at The Hague) for adapting to Maritime Warfare the Principles of the Geneva Convention of 22nd August, 1864. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 799 of 1901.)

Chinese Ratification deposited 21st November, 1904.

1899.—29th July. Declaration (signed at The Hague) respecting Expanding Bullets. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 3751 of 1907.)

Chinese Accession dated 21st November, 1904.

* With the exception of Article X.

1899.—29th July. Declaration (signed at The Hague) respecting Asphyxiating Gases. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 3751 of 1907.)

Chinese Accession dated 21st November, 1904.

1906.—6th July. Convention (signed at Geneva) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 3502 of 1907.)

Chinese Ratification not yet deposited.

1907.—18th October. Final Act (signed at The Hague) of the Second International Peace Conference. (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 3857 of 1908.)

COLLISIONS AT SEA.—The Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, and the Rules as to Signals of Distress, apply to Chinese ships of foreign type whether warships or not, but not, otherwise. See Order in Council of 7th July, 1897. "Hortle's Commercial Treaties." Vol. 20. Page 658.

POSTAL SERVICE.—Although China itself is not in the Postal Union, Post Office agencies are maintained at various places in China by countries included in the Union. The Hong Kong Post Office maintains agencies at the following places:—Amoy, Canton, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow (Kiangchow), Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin and Weihaiwei (Liakungtao). See "Post Office Guide."

(No. 211.) *LIST of Treaty Ports, Ports of Call, and Places open to British Trade in China and Tibet.* 31st December, 1907.

(A) TREATY PORTS AND PLACES OPEN TO BRITISH TRADE.

Aihun (Aigun).—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.

Amoy.—Treaty of Nanking, 29th August, 1842 (No. 1), Art. II.

Antung.—United States Treaty, 8th October, 1903 (No. 100), Art. XII.

Canton.—Treaty of Nanking, 29th August, 1842 (No. 1), Art. II.

Changchun.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.

Ch'angsha.*—Japanese Treaty, 8th October, 1903 (No. 66), Art. X.

Chao-Chow.—See Swatow.†

Chefoo.‡—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. XI.

Chiang-mên.—See Kongsmoon.

Chinan.—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1904.

Ching-wang-tao.—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1898.

Chinkiang.—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. X.

* See Treaty of Shanghai, 5th September, 1902 (No. 28), Art. VIII, as to Ch'angsha, Wanhien, Nanking, and Waichow (Hui-chow).

† Chao-Chow is the Port named in the Treaty, but Swatow is the Port actually opened.

‡ Tangchow is the Port named in the Treaty, but Chefoo is the Port actually opened.

[List of Treaty Ports, &c.]

- Choutsun.—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1904.
 Chungking.—Additional Article, 31st March, 1890 (No. 19), to the Chefoo Agreement of 1876.
 Dairen (Dalny).—Leased to Japan.
 Fakumen.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Fenghwangcheng.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Foochow.—Treaty of Nanking 29th August, 1843 (No. 1), Art. II.
 Funing.—*See* Santuao.
 Gartok.—Treaty between Great Britain and Tibet, 7th September, 1904, Art. II (*see* p. 203), confirmed by Convention between Great Britain and China, 27th April, 1906 (No. 82).
 Gyantse.—Treaty between Great Britain and Tibet, 7th September, 1904, Art. II (*see* p. 203), confirmed by Convention between Great Britain and China, 27th April, 1906 (No. 82).
 Hailar.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Hang-chow.—Japanese Treaty of Shimonoseki, 17th April, 1895 (No. 62), Art. VI.
 Hankow.—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. X.
 Harbin.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Ho K'ou.—French Convention, 30th June, 1895 (No. 58), Art. II.
 Hoihow.—*See* Kiungchow.
 Hsinmintun.—*See* Sinminting.
 Hunchun.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Ichang.—Chefoo Agreement, 13th September, 1876 (No. 12), Section III, § 1.
 Kashgar.—Russian Treaty, 14th November, 1860 (No. 82), Art. VI.
 Kiao-chau.—Leased to Germany.
 Kirin.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Kiukiang.—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. X.
 Kiungchow.—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. XI.
 Kong Kun Market.—Special Article, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), to Agreement modifying Burmah Convention.
 Kongmoon.—Treaty of Shanghai, 5th September, 1902 (No. 28), Art. X.
 Kowloon.—*See* Agreement, 11th September, 1886 (No. 16).
 Kuanchengtsu.—*See* Changchun.
 Kuang-chow wan.—Leased to France.
 Kwang-chow.—*See* Canton.
 Lappa.—*See* Convention, 1st December, 1887 (No. 74), Art. II.
 Liaoyang.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Lungchow (Long-tchéou).—French Convention, 25th April, 1886 (No. 47), Art. I. *See* French Convention, 26th June, 1887 (No. 49), Art. II.
 Manchuli (Mandchourie).—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Mengtse (Mong-tse).—French Convention, 25th April, 1886 (No. 47), Art. I. *See* French Convention, 26th June, 1887 (No. 49), Art. II.
 Momein.—*See* Tengyueh.
 Mukden.—Japanese Treaty, 8th October, 1903 (No. 66), Art. X.
 Nanking.—French Treaty, 27th June, 1858 (No. 40), Art. VI.
 Nanning.—Addendum to Agreement, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), modifying Burmah Convention. *See* footnote on page 118.
 Newchwang.†.—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. XI.
 Ningpo.—Treaty of Nanking, 29th August, 1843 (No. 1), Art. II.
 Ninguta.—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
 Pagoda Island.‡.—*See* Foochow.
 Pakhoi (Pai-hai).—Chefoo Agreement, 13th September, 1876 (No. 12), Section III, § 1.
 Samahui.—Special Article, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), to Agreement modifying Burmah Convention.

* Effectively opened, 1st May, 1900.

† Yingkou is the Port of Newchwang.

‡ Anchorage for foreign vessels proceeding to Foochow.

[List of Treaty Ports, &c.]

- Sanhsing.**—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
- Santiao.**—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1898.
- Shanghai.**—Treaty of Nanking, 29th August, 1842 (No. 1), Art. II.
- Shashih (Shasi).**—Japanese Treaty of Shimonoseki, 17th April, 1895 (No. 68), Art. VI.
- Sinminting.**—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
- Soochow.**—Japanese Treaty of Shimonoseki, 17th April, 1895 (No. 68), Art. VI.
- Sse-mao.**—French Convention, 20th June, 1895 (No. 68), Art. III.
- Swatow.***—Treaty of Tientsin, 26th June, 1858 (No. 6), Art. XI.
- Tairen.**—*See* Dairen.
- Tangchow.**—*See* Chefoo.†
- Ta-tung-Kou (Tatungkow).**—Japanese Treaty, 8th October, 1903 (No. 66), Art. X.
- Tengyueh (Momein).**—Agreement, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), Art. XIII, modifying Burmah Convention.
- Tiehling.**—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
- Tientsin.**—Peking Convention, 24th October, 1860 (No. 8), Art. IV.
- Tsintau‡ (Kiao-chau Bay).**—*See* Kiao-chau.
- Tsitsihar.**—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
- Tung-kiang-tsu (Tungchiangtsu).**—Japanese Additional Agreement, 22nd December, 1905 (No. 67), Art. I.
- Weihaiwei.**—Leased to Great Britain.
- Wei-hai-en.**—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1904.
- Wenchow.**—Chefoo Agreement, 13th September, 1876 (No. 12), Section III, § 1.
- Wosung.**—*See* Wusung.
- Wuchow.**—Special Article, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), to Agreement modifying Burmah Convention.
- Wuhu.**—Chefoo Agreement, 13th September, 1876 (No. 12), Section III, § 1.
- Wusung.**—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1898.
- Yatung.**—Regulations of 5th December, 1893 (No. 19), No. I. *See* Treaty between Great Britain and China, 27th April, 1906 (No. 22).
- Yentai.**—*See* Chefoo.
- Yingkou§ (Yinkou).**—*See* Newchwang.
- Yochow.**—Chinese Imperial Decree, 1898.

(B) PORTS OF CALL:

(1) On the Yang-tze, for Passengers and Cargo. [Chefoo Agreement, 13th September, 1876 (No. 12), Section III, § 1]:—

Hu-Kou, Luchikou, Nganking (Anking), Tatung, and Wu-Sueh.

(2) On the West River, for Passengers and Cargo:—

Do Sing (Tou-ch'ing).—Treaty of Shanghai, 5th September, 1902 (No. 26), Art. X.

Komchuk.—Special Article, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), to Agreement modifying Burmah Convention.

Lo Ting Hau (Lo-ting k'ou).—Treaty of Shanghai, 5th September, 1902 (No. 26), Art. X.

Pak Tau Hau (Pai-t'u k'ou).—Treaty of Shanghai, 5th September, 1902 (No. 26), Art. X.

Shihing (Chao-ching).—Special Article, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), to Agreement modifying Burmah Convention.

Takhing.—Special Article, 4th February, 1897 (No. 22), to Agreement modifying Burmah Convention.

* Chao-Chow is the Port named in the Treaty.

† Chefoo is the Port actually opened.

‡ Tsintau is the Port of Kiao-chau.

§ Yingkou is the Port of Newchwang.

[List of Treaty Ports, &c.]

(3) On the Yang-tze, for Passengers. [Yang-tze Regulations, 1898 (No. 139), Art. I]:—

Hwangchow, Hwangtschang, I-chang, and Kiangyin.

(4) On the West River, for Passengers. [Treaty of Shanghai, 5th September, 1902 (No. 28), Art. X]:—

Fung Ohuen (Feng-ch'uan).

Hou Lik (Hou-li).

Kau Kong (Chiu-chiang).

Kulow (Ku-lao).

Luk Pu (Lu-pu).

Luk To (Lu-tu).

Mah Ning (Ma-ning).

Wing On (Yung-an).

Yuet Sing (Yüeh-ch'ang).

Yung Ki (Yung-chi).

NOTE.—British Consulates-General were established at Chángtu (for the Province of Szechuen), and at Yunnan-fu (for the Provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow), in April, 1902. "See Foreign Office List."

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Access to Courts ..	See JUSTICE.			
Administration and Probate	See PROPERTY.			
Administration (Domestic)	Non-intervention United States	96	8	557
Administration of Justice	See COURTS OF JUSTICE, CONSULAR JURISDICTION, JUSTICE, &c.			
Admiralty Causes ..	Rules of Procedure. H.M.'s Supreme Court Great Britain	126	—	650
Admiralty Jurisdiction	Consular Courts. Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction "	136	—	708
" "	H.M.'s Supreme Court "	156	100	809
" "	High Court at Weihaiwei "	146	64	709
Admiralty Offences	Jurisdiction of H.M.'s Courts .. Great Britain	156	100	809
" "	High Court. Weihaiwei "	146	64	709
Admiralty Waters ..	Weihaiwei Great Britain	146	82	773
" "	" Not included in Waters of the Territory "	209	2	1209
Ad valorem Duties..	Conversion into Specific Duties.			
" ..	Great Britain, &c.	26	6	128
" ..	Mode of levying Great Britain	6	42	31
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	33	21, 22	219
" ..	" Belgium	34	30	229
" ..	" Denmark	36	41	255
" ..	" France	39	16	263
" ..	" "	40	19	276
" ..	" Germany	56	16	335
" ..	" Italy	60	41	359
" ..	" Netherlands	70	11	413
" ..	" Portugal	73	32	429
" ..	" Spain	91	38	518
" ..	On Imports and Exports .. Great Britain	7	Rule 1	36
" ..	On Imports unenumerated in Tariff Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 1	169
" ..	On Unenumerated Goods .. Great Britain	7	Rule 1	36
Advantages..	See PRIVILEGES, &c.			
Agents ..	See CONSULS, DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Aihua (Aigun)	Opened to trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Alliance ..	Defence of Interests in China, &c. .. Great Britain & Japan	107	—	597
" ..	" Great Britain	114	—	606
" ..	" France and Japan	204	—	1190
" ..	" France and Russia	119	—	618
" ..	" Japan and Russia	108	—	596
" ..	" "	120	—	619
Ambassadors ..	See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Amnesty ..	Chinese in British Employ .. Great Britain	1	9	10
" ..	Fêng-Tien Japan	63	4	372
" ..	For Acts during War "	63	9	367
" ..	Inhabitants of Li Russia	85	2	484
Amoy ..	Appointment of British Superintendent or Consul .. Great Britain	1	2	3
" ..	British Concession. Land Regulations and Bye-laws "	177	—	1125, 1129
" ..	Foreign Settlement at. See KULANGSU.			
" ..	Japanese Settlement Japan	65	2	383
" ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
" ..	Regulations for British Trade .. Great Britain	3	—	13
" ..	" "	6	1	19

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Amur River	Boundaries along Course Russia	80	1	454
"	Boundary defined "	82	1	462
"	Navigation. Right to trade "	85	18	490
"	Trade on banks "	80	2	455
Anchorage	See HARBOUR REGULATIONS, PILOTAOF, PORT REGULATIONS, WEIHAIWEI.			
Animals	Escaping across Frontier. Restitution Russia	78	10	448
Anking	See NGANKING.			
Annam	Chinese Residents, &c. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment France	47	16	310
"	Chinese, Protection of "	46	1	297
"	" and Most-favoured-Nation Treatment of Persons and Property "	47	4	302
"	Chinese, Right to own Land, erect Buildings, &c. "	47	4	302
"	Chinese, Transmission of Correspondence, &c. "	47	4	302
"	French Frontier Trade between Annam and China "	44	3	294
"	Frontier Police "	53	1	324
"	Maintenance of order "	46	1	297
"	Mixed Tribunals. Jurisdiction "	47	16	310
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment of Annamese in Open Ports of China "	47	3	302
"	Railways. Extension into China "	53	5	326
"	Relations with China "	46	2	298
"	Treaties with France to be respected "	44	2	293
"	" " "	46	2	297
"	Treaty (French). Language not to be derogatory to China "	44	4	294
"	Telegraphic Communication with China "	53	6	326
"	Trade by Sea with China "	46	6	299
"	Transit Dues. Chinese Goods "	47	12	307
"	" " "	53	4	325
"	See also TONKIN.			
Anti-Foreign Societies.	See SOCIETIES.			
Anking	Japanese Settlement Japan	67	9	395
"	Mukden Railway "	67	6	394
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Apology of Emperor of China.	Action of Taku Garrison Great Britain	8	1	48
"	Assassination of German Minister Great Britain, &c.	26	1, Annex 2	124, 132
"	" " "	195	§1	1168
"	Assassination of Chancellor of Japanese Legation "	26	3, Annex 9	125, 137
"	Conduct of Chinese Military Authorities at Taku France	42	1	287
"	Yunnan Case Great Britain	12	§ 1(6)	75
Appeals	See JUSTICE (Criminal and Civil Matters).			
"	To King in Council (Criminal and Civil Matters) Great Britain	146	37, 80	763, 773
"	" " "	156	87, 115-117	867, 874, 875
Arbitration	Board of Arbitration: Customs disputes Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 1	169

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Arbitration ..	Civil Cases in H.M.'s Courts Great Britain	156	96-98	808, 809
" ..	" (Weihaiwei) ..	146	62	769
" ..	" (Rules of Court) ..	157	Rules 212-218	948, 949
Arms and Ammunition.	Certificates. Trade on West ..	159	3	1035
" "	River China	159	3	1035
" "	Conditional Importation of Salt- petre, Sulphur, &c. .. Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 5	37
" "	Conditions of Purchase and Import .. Corea	37	9, § 1	246
" "	Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 Great Britain	193	—	1166
" "	" to China. Prohibition ..	194	—	1166
" "	"	199	—	1180
" "	Repeal	205	6	1194
" "	Importation. Kiao-chau Germany	205	6	1194
" "	" See also CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, HARBOUR REGULATIONS.			
" "	Import and Export. Prohibition. Great Britain	7	Rule 3	36
" "	Burmah and China	20	10	106
" "	"	22	10	117
" "	Import. Prohibition for two years Great Britain, &c.	26	5, Annex 11	126, 137
" "	"	195	§ 5	1169
" "	Import into Tonkin. Prohibition .. France	47	15	309
" "	" Trade. Prohibition. Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 3	170
" "	Prohibitions. Free Import for Chinese Authorities France	47	15	309
" "	Sale to Rebels and Pirates. See REBELS, PIRATES.			
" "	Trade. Tonkin and China France	46	6	299
" "	Traffic. Sikkim-Tibet Trade ..	19	3	97
Army ..	Regulations Great Britain	19	3	97
" ..	Exemption from Military Service. See MILITARY SERVICE.			
Assassination ..	Passage of Troops. See BHAMO.			
" ..	Of Chancellor of Japanese Legation (M. Sugiyama) Great Britain, &c.	26	1, Annex 2	124, 132
" ..	"	195	§ 3	1168
" ..	Of German Minister (Baron von Ketteler)	26	3, Annex 9	125, 137
" ..	"	195	§ 1	1168
Assessors ..	In Native Cases. Weihaiwei Great Britain	146	19	758
" ..	Jurors and Assessors	156	32-34	848, 849
" ..	" .. Rules of Court ..	157	Rules 26-30	905, 906
Attorney ..	See POWERS OF ATTORNEY.			
Audience ..	Chinese Court Ceremonial. See CEREMONIAL.			
Austria-Hungary ..	Anglo-German Policy in China. Reply Great Britain & Germany	106	—	592
" ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	211
Bankers ..	Payment of Duties to authorized Bankers Denmark	38	32	254
" ..	" Italy	60	32	358
" ..	See also DUTIES (Payment in Sycee, &c.)			
Bankruptcy ..	Jurisdiction of H. M.'s Courts Great Britain	156	99	809
" ..	" of Weihaiwei High Court	146	63	769
" ..	Proceedings. Rules of Court ..	157	Rules 269-274	957, 958

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
"Barbarian" ..	Chinese Character "I" not to be applied to Government or Subjects Great Britain	6	51	33
" ..	" Denmark	83	51	257
" ..	" Italy	60	51	360
Beacons ..	Erection of Great Britain	6	32	29
" ..	" Denmark	38	31	254
" ..	" Italy	60	31	358
" ..	" Portugal	73	39	430
" ..	" Spain	91	28	517
" ..	" United States	94	16	546
Bean-cake ..	See also SIGNALS.			
	Export prohibited from Tang-chow and Newchwang; permitted from other Open Ports Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 4	37
Belgium ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	211
Bhame ..	Junction of Chinese and Burmese Telegraph Lines Great Britain	21	2	110
" ..	"	30	2	196
" ..	Namkhan Road. Passage of Troops, &c.	20	2	101
Bills of Lading ..	See SHIPS' MANIFESTS, &c.			
Bills of Sale ..	See PROPERTY.			
Blockades ..	Must be effective France	39	32	268
" ..	"	40	31	281
" ..	" Italy	60	21	357
" ..	See also FOMOSA, PAKHOL.			
Boats ..	Exemption from Tonnage Dues Great Britain	6	31	28
" ..	" Belgium	34	32	230
" ..	" Denmark	38	30	254
" ..	" Italy	60	30	358
" ..	" Netherlands	70	8	410
" ..	" Portugal	73	24	428
" ..	" Spain	91	27	517
" ..	" Sweden & Norway	93	7	529
" ..	Hire by Foreign Subjects Great Britain	6	14	23
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	33	19	219
" ..	" Belgium	34	29	229
" ..	" Denmark	38	14	251
" ..	" France	39	31	266
" ..	"	40	18	276
" ..	" Germany	56	9	334
" ..	" Italy	60	14	356
" ..	" Japan	64	8	376
" ..	" Netherlands	70	5	409
" ..	" Portugal	73	13	426
" ..	" Spain	91	11	515
" ..	" Great Britain	28	8, § 3	176
Bonds ..	Limit of Taxation			
Bonds ..	Chinese Government Bonds.			
	Indemnity to Foreign Powers Great Britain, &c.	26	6	127
" ..	For Re-exportation of Tea. See TRA.			
Bonded Warehouses ..	Establishment at Treaty Ports Great Britain	11	12, § 2, Rule 5	65, 70
" ..	" Germany	57	3, § 2	344, 347
" ..	" Japan	64	14	378
" ..	" United States	100	6	571
" ..	Facilities for Bonding, &c. Great Britain	28	6	173
Books ..	Exemption from Import Duty. Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2.	170
" ..	Purchase and Sale of Austria-Hungary	33	12	218
" ..	" Belgium	34	13	226

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Books	Purchase and Sale of France	39	24	267
"	" "	40	11	272
"	" Germany	56	9	324
"	" Italy	60	13	326
"	" Sweden & Norway	92	18	523
"	" United States	94	25	559
Boundaries	Burmah and China Great Britain	20	1-7	90-106
"	" "	22	1-7	112-116
"	(Tibet)	15	3	89
"	China and Russia Russia	76	1	437
"	" "	77	3	440
"	" "	83	—	472
"	Along Course of River Amur ..	80	1	454
"	Commission "	81	9	459
"	(Eastern) "	82	1	462
"	" Commission "	82	3	463
"	(Western) "	82	2	463
"	China and Tonkin. Commission .. France	46	3	298
"	Delimitation "	49	—	314
"	" "	52	—	321
"	to be respected by France ..	44	1	293
"	" "	46	1	297
"	Ili Russia	85	7-9	485, 486
"	Macao. Delimitation Portugal	73	3	494
"	Sikkim and Tibet Great Britain	17	1	92
"	" Acts of Aggression "	17	3	93
"	" Continuance of "	32	4	208
"	Convention (No. 17) "	32	—	—
"	Sikkim and Tibet. Convention (No. 17) to be respected by Tibet, and Frontier recognised as defined in Art. 1	32	Annex, 1	204
"	Territorial Cessions to Japan. Com- mission Japan	62	3	363
"Boxer" Rising	Resumption of Friendly Relations after Great Britain, &c.	26	—	123
"	" "	195	—	1167
Brasil	Right of Chinese to travel in Brasil	35	4	236
"	Treaty of Commerce, &c., with China	35	—	234
Brigandage	Chinese Government not responsible on Roads not occupied by Troops Russia	79	6	450
"	On Russo-Chinese Frontier "	78	10	447
Brimstone	Conditional Importation Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 5	37
Buildings	Erection. Annam and China France	47	4	302
"	by Missionaries. See MISSIONARIES.	—	—	—
Bund	British Concessions. See CHINKIANG, HANKOW, KIUKIANG.	—	—	—
Licences	" "	—	—	—
Buoys	" Great Britain	6	32	29
"	" Denmark	38	31	254
"	(Kuang-chou wan) France	55	4	330
"	" Italy	60	31	358
"	" Portugal	73	39	430
"	" Spain	91	28	517
"	" United States	94	16	546
"	See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS.	—	—	—
Burial Grounds	Desecration of Foreign Ceme- teries. Expiatory Monu- ments Great Britain, &c.	26	4, Annex 10	126, 137
"	" "	195	§ 4	1168

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Burial Grounds ..	Not to be profaned.. .. United States	96	4	555
" ..	Right to build, &c. (Whampoa) Great Britain	5	§ 5	18
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	6	11, 12	23
" ..	" Belgium	33	9	216
" ..	" Denmark	34	12	220
" ..	" France	38	11, 12	251
" ..	" Germany	39	22	266
" ..	" Italy	40	10	273
" ..	" Japan	56	6	333
" ..	" Netherlands	60	11, 12	355, 356
" ..	" Portugal	64	4	374
" ..	" Russia	70	2	408
" ..	(Ili and Tarbagatal) ..	73	16	427
" ..	(Kashgar) ..	79	14	453
" ..	(Ili) ..	82	6	464
" ..	" Spain	85	10	486
" ..	" Sweden & Norway	91	5, 8	513, 514
" ..	" United States	93	17	533
Burmah ..	Bhamo-Namkhan Road. Passage of Troops Great Britain	94	12	544
" ..	Boundary. China. Delimitation. "	20	2	101
" ..	"	15	3	89
" ..	" Places ceded to "China.	20	1-7	99-105
" ..	See MUNGLEM. KIANG HUNG.	22	1-7	113-116
" ..	Boundary. China. Places left to China. See CHEN-FIEN TING. KOKANG. MANG TING.			
" ..	Boundary. China. Places left to Great Britain. See KUNLONG. MANGLUM. SOMU.			
" ..	Boundary. China. Situation of Hanlung Kwan Great Britain	20	6	104
" ..	Boundary. China. Withdrawal of Military Posts. Non-Construction of Fortifications, &c. "	20	7	105
" ..	British Authority and Rule "	15	2	89
" ..	Chinese Consuls in Burmah, and British Consuls in China. Appointment, Privileges, Correspondence, &c. ..	20	13	107
" ..	Commercial Arrangements, experimental only ..	20	19	109
" ..	Contraband Articles. Munitions of War ..	20	10	106
" ..	Convention (No. 20) applicable to Burmah and China only	20	—	109
" ..	Decennial Missions to China	15	1	88
" ..	Duties on Salt and Rice ..	20	8	105
" ..	Extradition of Criminals to and from China ..	20	15	108
" ..	"	23	15	113
" ..	Freedom of Trade between China and Burmah, except in Salt and Rice ..	20	3	105
" ..	Frontier. See Boundary.			
" ..	" Trade with China	15	3	89
" ..	" Yunnan	12	§ 1 (3)	74
" ..	" (Overland Trade with China)	20	8-11, 13, 19	105-109

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Burmah	Frontier Trade (Overland Trade with China) Great Britain	22	8-11, 18, 19	116- 118
"	Import and Export Duties. General Tariff of Maritime Customs diminished	20	9	106
"	Maintenance of Order, &c... ..	20	7	105.
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment of Chinese in Burmah, and British Subjects in China	20	17	108
"	"	22	17	118
"	Mutual Commercial Concessions	20	18	106
"	Navigation of Irrawaddy by Chinese Vessels. Does, &c.	20	12	107
"	"	22	12	117
"	Passports	20	14	107
"	"	22	14	118
"	Railways. Burmah-Yunnan Con- nection	22	12	117
"	Salt, Cash, Rice, Pulse, Grain, Opium, Spirituous Liquors. Prohibited Goods liable to Con- fiscation	20	11	106, 107
"	Telegraphs. Communication with China	20	16	106
"	"	22	16	118
"	" Junction of Chinese and Burmese Lines	21	—	110
"	"	30	—	195
"	Transit Passes. Smuggled Goods liable to Confiscation	20	9	106
Cables (Submarine)	See TELEGRAPHS.			
Canals	See NAVIGATION.			
Canton	Admission of British Subjects; Protection, &c. Great Britain	4	1, 2	15
"	"	5	§ 1	17
"	Appointment of British Superin- tendent or Consul	1	2	8
"	British Concession (Shamien). Land Regulations and Bye- laws	132	—	691. 695
"	Co-Hong Privileges abolished	1	5	9
"	"	39	9	261
"	French Evacuation	40	Sep. Art. 5	286
"	Harbour Regulations	202	—	1185
"	Indemnity for British and French Losses, &c. See INDemnITY.			
"	Opium Trade. See OPIUM.			
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Punishment for Insults to British Subjects Great Britain	5	§ 2, 3	17
"	Regulations for British Trade	3	—	13
"	" Abrogated	6	1	19
Canton Province ..	Duties and "Likin" on Goods carried by Junks from Hong Kong to Treaty Ports Great Britain	28	3	172
Canton River ..	Removal of Obstructions	28	5	172
"	To be kept clear of Boats	5	§ 7	18

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Capital Punishment	Death Sentences Great Britain	156	64	857
"	" (Wei-hai-wei)	148	32	762
Caravans	Chinese Escort for. (Ili and Tarbagatal) " Russia	79	4, 8	450, 451
Cargo Boats	See LIGHTERS.			
Cargoes	Duties leviable only on por- tion landed Austria-Hungary	33	29	220
"	" Belgium	34	26	228
"	" France	39	17	264
"	" "	40	24	278
"	" Germany	56	25	336
"	" Portugal	73	22	428
"	" United States	94	19	547
"	Examination by Custom			
"	House Officers Sweden & Norway	93	11	531
"	" United States	94	20	548
"	Liability to Confiscation. See VESSELS.			
"	Permit to land and ship Great Britain	6	39	30
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	17	219
"	" Belgium	34	28	229
"	" Denmark	38	38	255
"	" France	39	16	263
"	" "	40	19	276
"	" Germany	56	14	335
"	" Italy	60	38	359
"	" Netherlands	70	10	412
"	" Portugal	73	29	429
"	" Spain	91	35	518
"	Verification of Merchandise France	39	16	263
"	" "	40	19	276
"	See also VESSELS.			
Carts	Limit of Taxation Great Britain	28	8, § 3	176
Cash	Export prohibited. Shipment from Port to Port permitted	7	Rule 5, § 2	37
"	Prohibition of Export from China into Burmah	20	11	106
"	" "	22	11	117
Cattle	Slaying and Theft on Frontier " Russia	82	10	468
"	Straying and Robbery on Frontier "	85	17	490
Cemeteries	See BURIAL GROUNDS.			
Cereals	Exemption from Import Duty Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
"	Export prohibited. Import free.. .. France	47	15	309
"	See also GRAIN, RICE, &c.			
Ceremonial	British Representative at Peking. Great Britain	6	3, Note	20
"	Chinese Court Ceremonial at Audience of Foreign Repre- sentatives Great Britain, &c.	26	12, Annex 19	131, 147
"	" "	195	§ 12	1169
Certificates	For Foreign Goods similar to Native United States	100	4	569
"	See also COASTING TRADE, DRAWBACKS, EXEMPTION, INLAND DUTIES, OPIUM, PASSPORTS, PORT CLEARANCES, TONNAGE DUES, TRANSIT DUTIES, &c.			
Cessions	See BURMAH (places on Frontier). FANG-TIEN PROVINCE, FORMOSA, HONG KONG, PESCA- DORES GROUP.			
Changchun (Kuan- chengtsu)	Construction of Changchun-Kirin Rail- way Japan	68	—	397
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Changchun (Kuan-chengtsu)	Transfer of Russian Concessions to Japan Japan	67	1, 2	392
Oh'angsha (Oh'ang-sha-fu)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c. Japan & Russia	115	6	619
Chao-Ching	See SHUMING.			
Chao-Chow	See SWATOW.			
Chargé d'Affaires	Reception of Russia	77	9	444
Charts	See also DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Cheloo	See MAPS.			
Chengtu	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Chen-pien T'ing	Submarine Cable. Weihaiwei Great Britain	198	—	1174
Chiang-mên	British Consulate-General at	—	Note	1214
Chihki	Chinese. Burmah-China Boundary Great Britain	20	3	102
Chinan	See KONGMOON.			
Chinese	Evacuation by International Troops Great Britain, &c.	26	12	131
Ching-wang-tao	See LIST of TREATY PORTS, &c.	211	—	1211
Chinkiang	Employment. See EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE.			
	See LIST of TREATY PORTS, &c.	211	—	1211
	British Concession. Land Regulations and Bye-laws Great Britain	137	—	709, 719
	British Concession. Bund Frontage Licences	165	—	1086
Chi-chiang	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Choutsun	See KAU KONG.			
Chumbi Valley	See LIST of TREATY PORTS, &c.	211	—	1212
	British Occupation Great Britain	32	Annex, 7	206
	" Great Britain & Russia	32	Annex	206
Chungking	" Great Britain & Russia	123	Annex	622
	Access of British Steamers to Great Britain	18	5	96
	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
	Residence of British Officers to watch British Trade Great Britain	12	\$ 3 (1)	77
	Right of Japan to appoint Consul at Japan	62	6 § 1	305
	Traffic with Ichang Great Britain	18	1-5	94-96
Churches	Right of Foreign Subjects to build, &c. Great Britain	5	\$ 5	17
	" Austria-Hungary	6	11, 12	23
	" Belgium	33	9	216
	" Denmark	34	12	225
	" France	38	11, 12	251
	" Germany	39	22	266
	" Italy	40	10	273
	" Japan	56	6	333
	" Netherlands	60	11, 12	355, 356
	" Portugal	64	4	374
	" Russia	70	2	408
	" (Kashgar)	73	16	427
	" Spain	81	5	458
	" Sweden & Norway	82	6	464
	" United States	91	5, 8	512, 514
Chusan Island	British Occupation Great Britain	93	17	533
	Protection in the event of hostile attack	94	12	544
	Evacuation by British Forces	1	12	11
	"	4	4	16
	"	4	3, 5	16
	"	8	9	51

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Chusan Island ..	French Occupation France	42	8	290
" ..	Never to be ceded to any other Power Great Britain	4	3	16
Civil Suits ..	See JUSTICE.			
Claims ..	See INDEMNITY.			
Cloth ..	Excise Duty on Machine-made Cloth Great Britain	28	3, § 9	178
Coal ..	Bunker Coal. See DRAWBACKS.			
" ..	Chinese. Export Duty Germany	57	4	344
" ..	Foreign. Exemption from Duty Great Britain	11	13, § 5	66
" ..	Native. Reduction of Duty	11	12, § 6	65
Coal Mines ..	Opening of Great Britain	11	12, § 5	65
" ..	Port Arthur. Transfer to Japan.. Japan	67	1	392
" ..	" Japan & Russia	115	6	610
" ..	Three to be worked experimentally. Great Britain	11	Rule 8	71
Coasting Trade ..	Duties. Drawback Certificates, &c. Great Britain	11	Rule 3	70
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	12	§ 3 (4)	79
" ..	" Belgium	33	30	220
" ..	" Denmark	34	34	230
" ..	" Italy	38	44	255
" ..	" Portugal	60	44	359
" ..	" Spain	73	17, 43	427, 431
" ..	" Most-favoured-Nation]	91	44	519
" ..	" treatment United States	98	3	561
" ..	" Regulations Great Britain	124	3	634
" ..	" Trade on West River China	159	5 (6)	1037
" ..	Reservation Mexico	69	11	403
" ..	See also JUNKS, JUNK TRADE.			
Code of Etiquette ..	See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Co-Hong ..	See HONG MERCHANTS.			
Coinage ..	Establishment of representative Coins having a common value United States	96	Note	554
" ..	Uniform National Coinage.. .. Great Britain	28	2, Annex A	172, 185
" ..	" Japan	66	6	386
" ..	" United States	100	13	574
Collisions ..	In Chinese Waters Brazil	35	12	239
" ..	" Mexico	69	16	406
Collisions at Sea ..	Application of Regulations to Chinese Ships of Foreign Type	—	Note	1211
Colonies (British) ..	Chinese Consuls in. See CONSULS.			
" ..	Chinese Labour for. See LABOUR.			
Commerce ..	See TRADE, TRADE REGULATIONS, &c.			
Commercial Code ..	To be drawn up in Consultation Great Britain	11	9	64
Commercial Dealings ..	English and Chinese Merchants. Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	4	14
Commercial Inter- course	Extension of United States	98	1	560
Commercial Regu- lations	See TRADE REGULATIONS.			
Commercial Socie- ties (Privileged)	See CORPORATIONS, SOCIETIES.			
Commercial Stipu- lations	Duration, Revision, &c. See TREATIES.			
Commercial Treaties	See LISTS, Pages 1, 211, and 581.			
Commission of Bankers	Chinese Indemnity to Foreign Powers Great Britain, &c.	26	6	127
Commutation Tran- sit Tax	See TRANSIT DUTIES.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Companies	Chinese Investments in non-Chinese Enterprises and Companies Great Britain	28	4	172
"	Organised by Chinese and Japanese jointly Japan	66	4	385
"	See also JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.			
Complaints against Chinese and Foreigners	Submission of Germany	56	34	338
Concessions (Commercial, &c.)	Foreign Concessions to China. Adherence of Italy Italy	60	54	300
" "	To Foreign Governments. Assent of Germany to Chinese Regulations, attached Germany	57	1	343
" "	See also BURMAH, TIBET.			
Concessions and Settlements at Treaty Ports, &c.	British Concessions and Foreign Settlements. See AMOY, CANTON (SHAMEN), CHINKIANG, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, KULANGSU, MUKDEN, NEWCHWANG (YINGKOU), SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.			
" "	Exemption from Li-kin Duty Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1), (6)	77, 79
" "	Foreign Settlement Areas	12	§ 3 (2)	78
" "	Foreign Settlements at Open Ports (China and Corea) Corea	37	4	243
" "	Japanese Settlements at Open Ports Japan	65	—	362
" "	"	67	9	395
Conference (The Hague)	See PRACE.			
Confiscation ..	Customs Seizures at Shanghai. See SHANGHAI.			
" ..	Goods landed without Permit Great Britain	6	39	30
" ..	" Belgium	34	28	229
" ..	" Denmark	38	38	255
" ..	Liability of Cargo France	39	2	259
" ..	Of Merchandise for Fraud.. Austria-Hungary	33	19	219
" ..	" Belgium	34	29	229
" ..	" France	39	8, 17	261, 264
" ..	"	40	7, 24, 28	272, 278, 280
" ..	" Germany	56	14, 26	335, 337
" ..	" Netherlands	70	10	412
" ..	" Russia	81	4	458
" ..	" Sweden & Norway	93	20	534
" ..	" United States	94	21	548
" ..	Prohibited Goods. Burmah Great Britain	20	9-11	108, 107
" ..	"	22	9-11	116, 117
" ..	Rules for Joint Investigation	127	—	655
" ..	Vessels concerned in Smuggling. Confiscation of Goods. See SMUGGLING.			
" ..	Vessels, for Sale of Provisions and Arms to Rebels or Pirates. See REBELS, PIRATES.			
" ..	Vessels trading with non-open Ports. See VESSELS.			
" ..	See also FINES AND CONFISCATIONS, FRAUD AND SMUGGLING.			
Congo Free State ..	Residence of Chinese in Congo Free State	36	2	241
" ..	Treaty with China. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment	36	—	249

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Conservancy Board	See WHANGPOO.			
Consular Agents ..	See CONSULS.			
Consular Fees ..	See FEES.			
Consular Intervention	In Disputes Great Britain	6	17	24
" "	" Austria-Hungary	33	38	223
" "	" Belgium	34	16	227
" "	" Brazil	35	9	237
" "	" Denmark	38	17	252
" "	" France	39	16, 25	263, 267
" "	" "	40	19, 35	276, 282
" "	" Germany	56	34, 35	338
" "	" Italy	60	17	356
" "	" Mexico	69	13	404
" "	" Netherlands	70	6	409
" "	" Peru	71	12	418
" "	" Portugal	73	51	432
" "	" Russia	85	11	487
" "	" Spain	91	14	515
" "	" Sweden & Norway	93	11	531
" "	See also CONSULAR JURISDICTION, DISPUTES.			
Consular Jurisdic- tion	Civil Cases Great Britain	6	15, 16	24
" "	" Brazil	35	11	238
" "	" Denmark	38	15	251
" "	" Germany	56	34, 39	338, 339
" "	" Japan	64	21	380
" "	" Netherlands	70	6	409
" "	" Portugal	73	47	431
" "	" Russia	82	8	466
" "	" Spain	91	12	515
" "	" Sweden & Norway	93	16, 25	532, 536
" "	" United States	94	27	550
" "	Criminal Cases Great Britain	6	16	24
" "	" Austria-Hungary	33	39, 40	222
" "	" Belgium	34	19	227
" "	" Brazil	35	10	238
" "	" France	39	27	267
" "	" "	40	28	283
" "	" Germany	56	38, 39	339
" "	" Japan	64	22	380
" "	" Peru	71	13	418
" "	" Portugal	73	48	432
" "	" Sweden & Norway	93	21	534
" "	" United States	94	27	550
" "	See also CONSULAR INTERVENTION, CRIMINALS, DISPUTES, JURISDICTION.			
Consular Regula- tions	Applicable to Treaty Ports .. Great Britain	131	—	687
Consular Veto ..	See MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.	167	—	1096
Consulates	Government Consular Buildings .. Russia	82	8	465
"	Lands for Consulates in III .. "	85	10	486
"	Local Authorities to facilitate estab- lishment (China and Tonkin) .. France	47	3	302
Consuls	Appointment. Privileges, &c. Most-favoured-Nation; Treat- ment. Rank Great Britain	1	2	3
"	" "	2	12	14
"	" "	6	7	21
"	" "	11	2	62
"	" (Burmah and China) .. "	20	13	107

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Consuls	Appointment Privileges, &c. Most-favoured-Nation Treat- ment. Rank			
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	6	216
"	" Belgium	34	7	224
"	" Brazil	35	3	225
"	" Corea	37	2	242
"	" Denmark	38	7	250
"	" France	39	4	259
"	" " ..	40	5	271
"	(China-Tonkin Frontier) ..	47	1	301
"	" " ..	53	1-3	324
"	" Germany	56	4	332
"	" Italy	60	7	355
"	" Japan	62	6	365
"	" " ..	64	3	374
"	" Mexico	69	3	400
"	" Netherlands	70	1	407
"	" Peru	71	4	415
"	" Portugal	73	9	426
"	(III) Russia	79	2	449
"	" " ..	81	5	458
"	(Kashgar and Urga) ..	82	5, 8	464
"	" " ..	85	10	468
"	" Spain	91	4	513
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	4	528
"	" United States	94	10	542
"	" " ..	100	2	567
"	Appointment of Chinese .. Great Britain	11	2	62
"	" (Burmah) ..	20	13	107
"	" (British Colonies, &c.) ..	29	6, Annex	191
"	" Brazil	35	3	194
"	" Corea	37	2	225
"	" France	46	5	242
"	(Tonkin) " ..	47	2	259
"	" Germany	57	2	302
"	" Japan	64	3	344
"	" Mexico	69	3	374
"	" Peru	71	4	400
"	" Russia	73	4	415
"	" United States	82	8	465
"	" " ..	96	3	555
"	" " ..	100	2	567
"	British. Customary Powers .. Great Britain	156	161	886
"	Exequaturs Brazil	35	3	225
"	" Corea	37	2	242
"	" Mexico	69	3	400
"	Fees (Consular and Marriage). See Fees.			
"	Foreign, may act for other Powers Austria-Hungary	33	6	216
"	" Belgium	34	7	224
"	" Denmark	38	7	250
"	" France	39	4	259
"	" " ..	40	5	271
"	" Germany	56	4	332
"	" Italy	60	7	355
"	" Mexico	69	3	400
"	" Portugal	73	9	426
"	" (Non-traders) Spain	91	4	513
"	" United States	94	19	547
"	Non-imposition of Obligations not specified in Treaty France	39	25	348

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name\	Subject	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Consuls	Non-imposition of Obligations not specified in Treaty France	40	40	284
"	Not to be Merchants Peru	71	4	416
"	" Portugal	73	9	425
"	Official Intercourse, Correspondence, Personal Relations, &c., with Chinese Authorities. See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
"	Responsibility of, if Vessels leave without paying Duties United States	94	22	549
"	Right of Hanse Towns to appoint. Germany	56	Sep. Art. 2	341
"	Settlement of Disputes Great Britain	169	15	1101
"	To be Non-traders Korea	37	2	242
"	" Spain	91	4	513
"	Verification of Merchandise by France	40	19	276
"	Veto. See MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.			
	See also CONSULAR INTERVENTION, CONSULAR JURISDICTION, CONSULATES, DISPUTES, &c.			
Consumption Tax ..	On Goods of Chinese Origin not intended for export Great Britain	28	8, § 8	177
"	" Japan	66	1	384
"	Supervision by Maritime Customs Great Britain	28	8, § 10	179
Contraband Goods ..	Clandestine Trade Sweden & Norway	93	33	539
"	" United States	94	14	515
"	Conditional relaxation of Conditions on Goods formerly Contraband Great Britain	7	Rule 5	36
"	Prohibition Belgium	7	Rule 3	36
"	Seizure, Confiscation, &c. France	34	38	232
"	" France	39	8, 17	261,
"	"	40	24, 28	264
"	"			278,
"	"			280
"	See also ARMS, &c., FRAUD AND SMUGGLING, SMUGGLING, VESSELS.			
Contract Labour ..	See LABOUR.			
Contracts	Fulfillment of Russia	82	8	466
Contracts (Financial)	See LOANS.			
Coolie Emigration ..	See EMIGRATION.			
Coolies	See MONOPOLIES (Porters, &c.).			
Copper Cash	See CASH.			
Copyright	Offences against Copyright Acts Great Britain	156	69	859
"	"	169	2, 4	1097,
"	"			1098
"	Protection of Japan	66	5	385
"	" United States	100	11	573
Coria	And China. Treaty of Commerce, &c. .. Korea	37	—	241
"	Good offices in Case of Oppression by other Powers	37	1	212
"	And Manchuria. Frontier Trade Japan	67	11	390
"	Chinese not to reside in Interior Korea	37	8	246
"	Guarantee of Russia not to take Territory. Non-occupation by another Power Russia	86	—	499
"	Independence Japan	62	1	363
"	" France & Russia	106	—	596
"	" and Integrity Great Britain & Japan	107	Preamble,	597.
"	"		1	
"	Special and Paramount Interests of Japan in. Great Britain & Japan	107	1	597
"	"	114	8	606

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Corea	Special and Paramount			
	Interests of Japan in. Great Britain & Japan	204	—	1190
"	" " " " Japan & Russia	116	2	609
"	Treaties with other Powers. Japan to see			
	to Execution Corea	37	Note	241
"	Withdrawal of Chinese and Japanese			
	Troops Japan	61	—	361
Corporations (Privileged)	Abolition of France	39	9	261
Correspondence ..	See also HONG MERCHANTS.			
	Official. With Chinese Authorities. See			
	OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
"	Transmission. (Annam and China) France	47	4	302
"	" (Tibet) Great Britain	32	5	205
"	Transmission, Receipt, and			
	Inviolability	6	4	20
"	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	4	215
"	" " " " Belgium	34	4	224
"	" " " " Denmark	38	4	249
"	" " " " France	40	2	270
"	" " " " Germany	56	3	332
"	" " " " Italy	60	4	354
"	" " " " Japan	64	2	374
"	" " " " Russia	81	2	456
"	" " " " " "	82	13	470
"	" " " " " Spain	91	2, 3	512, 513
"	" " " " Sweden & Norway	93	24	635
"	" " " " United States	94	4	641
Cotton	Rate of Import Duty on Raw			
	Cotton Great Britain	28	8, § 9	178
Couriers	Employment of. Privileges, &c. Great Britain	6	4	20
"	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	4	215
"	" " " " Belgium	34	4	224
"	" " " " Denmark	38	4	249
"	" " " " France	40	2	270
"	" " " " Germany	56	3	332
"	" " " " Italy	60	4	354
"	" " " " Japan	64	2	374
"	" " " " Portugal	73	6	424
"	" " " " Russia	77	9	445
"	" " " " " "	82	13	470
"	" " " " " Spain	91	2, 3	512, 513
"	No restrictions on Movements Corea	37	2	242
Court Ceremonial	See CEREMONIAL.			
Courts of Justice ..	British in China. Rules of Court. Great Britain	187	—	990
"	Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.			
	Actions by and against			
	Foreigners	156	Part 7	882
"	" " " " " "	169	12	1109
"	High Court of Weihaiwei	146	Part 3	787
"	Kulangs Mixed Court .. Great Britain, &c.	147	12	779
"	Legal Practitioners. See LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.			
"	Mixed Court (Chinese). Shanghai. Great Britain	12	§ 2 (2)	76
"	" " " " Rules ..	129	—	662
"	Mixed Courts (International and			
	French Settlements). Shanghai.			
"	Provisional Rules China, &c.	150	—	902
"	Mixed Tribunals. Annam France	47	16	310
"	Provincial Courts Great Britain	156	Part 2 (2)	845
"	" " " " Jurisdiction ..	156	22	846

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name:	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Courts of Justice ..	Provincial Courts. Consular Officers as Additional Judges .. Great Britain	169	2	1007
" ..	Supreme Court for China and Corea .. " ..	156	Part 2 (1)	843
" ..	Supreme Court. Hong Kong. Jurisdiction .. " ..	133	—	699
" ..	" .. " .. " ..	156	81	864
" ..	Supreme Court. Hong Kong. Process .. " ..	156	29	847
" ..	Supreme Court. Shanghai .. " ..	12	§ 2 (2)	79
" ..	" .. " .. Jurisdiction .. " ..	156	21	846
" ..	See also ADMIRALTY CAUSES, CRIMINALS, JUSTICE, JURISDICTION, VICE-ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.			
Cowloon ..	See KOWLOON.			
Credit for Merchandise ..	Not to be allowed Russia	79	12	452
Crews of Ships ..	Restraint of Great Britain	6	9	23
" ..	" Portugal	11	10	64
" ..	" Portugal	73	17	427
" ..	See also PASSPORTS, SEAMEN, VESSELS.			
Crimes ..	Affecting Persons or Property of British Subjects .. Great Britain	12	§ 2 (3)	76
" ..	"Boxer" Rising. See PUNISHMENT.			
Criminal Cases ..	Ili and Tarbagatal. To be decided on Frontier of Kiakhta .. Russia	79	7	451
" ..	See also CONSULAR JURISDICTION, CRIMINALS, JURISDICTION, JUSTICE.			
Criminal Jurisdiction ..	See CONSULAR JURISDICTION, CRIMINALS, JURISDICTION, JUSTICE.			
Criminals ..	Abolition of Torture .. Great Britain	6	Note	25
" ..	Extradition of Chinese .. Hong Kong	178	—	1130
" ..	" .. Amendment .. " ..	184	—	1149
" ..	Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881. Application .. Great Britain	156	88	867
" ..	Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881. (Weihaiwei) .. " ..	146	40	764
" ..	Fugitives. Surrender. (China and Hong Kong) .. " ..	6	21	25
" ..	Fugitives. Surrender. (Burmah and China) .. " ..	20	15	108
" ..	" .. " .. " ..	22	15	118
" ..	Fugitives. Surrender. (Leased Territory at Hong Kong) .. " ..	24	—	121
" ..	Fugitives. Surrender .. Austria-Hungary	33	36	221
" ..	" Belgium	34	43	232
" ..	" Corea	37	5, § 2, 3	245
" ..	" Denmark	38	21	252
" ..	" France	39	31	268
" ..	" " ..	40	32	281
" ..	" " ..	47	17	310
" ..	" .. (Kuang-chou wan) .. " ..	55	6	330
" ..	" Germany	56	32	338
" ..	" Italy	60	23	357
" ..	" Japan	64	24	380
" ..	" Mexico	69	14	405
" ..	" Netherlands	70	6	410
" ..	" Portugal	73	45	431
" ..	" Russia	76	4	439
" ..	" " ..	77	2	440
" ..	" " ..	79	10	453

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Criminals	Fugitives. Surrender Russia	82	8, 10	468,
"	" Spain	91	18	468
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	29	516
"	" United States	94	18	537
"	Rendition. Kulangsu Foreign			546
"	Settlement Great Britain, &c.	147	14	780
"	Trial and Punishment by re- spective Authorities Great Britain	6	16	24
"	" Austria-Hungary	12	\$ 2 (2)	75
"	" Belgium	33	39	222
"	" Corea	34	19	227
"	" Denmark	37	5, § 1	244
"	" France	38	16	252
"	" "	39	27	267
"	" "	40	38	283
"	" Germany	47	16	310
"	" Italy	56	38	339
"	" Mexico	60	16	355
"	" Netherlands	69	14	404
"	" Peru	70	6	409
"	" Portugal	71	13	418
"	" Russia	73	48	431
"	" "	77	8, 10	444,
"	" "			445
"	" "	81	7	459
"	" "	82	8, 10	468,
"	" Spain			467
"	" Sweden & Norway	91	13	515
"	" United States	93	21	534
"	" "	94	11	543
Cuba	Chinese Emigration to Spain	92	—	522
Currency	See COMMER.			
Custom - House	Regulations. Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	2	13
Guards	" Austria-Hungary	6	36	29
"	" Belgium	33	15	218
"	" Denmark	34	23	228
"	" France	38	35	254
"	" "	39	12	262
"	" Germany	40	16	275
"	" Italy	56	12	335
"	" Portugal	60	35	358
"	" Spain	73	26	429
"	" Sweden & Norway	91	32	518
"	" United States	93	9	530
"	" "	94	18	545
Custom-Houses	Examination of Goods Great Britain	3	7	14
"	Native "France	28	8, § 3	175
"	Yunnan and Kwang-si "	47	7	304
Customs	Application to Customs Officers in absence of Consul Italy	60	7	355
"	" Netherlands	70	9	411
"	Control of Service transferred to Shui-wa Ch'u China	186	Note	1151
"	Examination of Cargo Sweden & Norway	93	11	531
"	" United States	94	20	548
"	Imperial Customs Maritime Staff.			
"	Supervision of Native Customs affairs, &c. Great Britain	28	8, § 10	179
"	" United States	100	4	579
"	Inspector-General of Maritime Customs to be a British Subject China	186	—	1151

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Customs	Investigation in Cases of Illegal Action Great Britain	28	8, § 11	179
"	" United States	100	4	570
"	See also CONFISCATION, FINES AND CONFISCATIONS, FRAUD AND SMUGGLING.			
Customs Agent ..	Appointment of Chinese. See HO-K'ZOU, SEE-MAO.			
Customs Duties ..	Austria to agree to alterations agreed upon with any other Foreign Power Austria-Hungary	33	28	220
"	Calculation on basis of Haikwan Tael Great Britain	28	Annex A	185
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Germany	56	40	339
"	" Peru	71	9	417
"	Tonkin-China Frontier Trade .. France	47	6, 7	303, 304
"	Chinese Customs Declarations	47	10	306
"	See also DUTIES, EXPORT DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES, TARIFF.			
Customs Offices ..	Native. Establishment of United States	100	4, Annex 2	569, 577
Customs Regulations	Applicable to Treaty Ports Great Britain	131	—	687
"	Kiao-chau Germany	59	Sect. 1, 5	353
"	" Japan	205	—	1191
"	Kwantung Leased Territory (Dairen) Japan	208	—	1204
"	Limits of Territorial Waters .. Mexico	69	11	403
"	Maritime Customs. Difficulties not provided for in Treaty .. France	47	18	310
"	Penalty for Breach of. See CONFISCATION, FINES AND CONFISCATIONS, FRAUD AND SMUGGLING.			
"	Port of Kongmoon China	201	—	1182
"	West River	159	—	1035
"	Yang-tze	139	10	725
Customs Revenues	Assigned as Security for Bonds. Indemnity to Foreign Powers .. Great Britain, &c.	26	6	127
"	Assigned as Security for payment of Indemnity to Japan .. Japan	62	8	367
Customs Seizures ..	At Shanghai. See SHANGHAI.			
"	See also CONFISCATIONS, FINES AND CONFISCATIONS.			
Customs Tariff ..	See DUTIES, EXPORT DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES, TARIFF.			
Customs Tariffs Publication	Chinese Accession. Brussels Convention, 1890. See LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.	211	—	1210
Dairen (Dalny) ..	Customs Regulations Japan	208	—	1204
"	Inland Waters Steam Navigation	208	—	1208
Damaged Goods ..	Reduction of Duty on .. Great Britain	6	44	31
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	23	219
"	" Belgium	34	30	229
"	" Denmark	38	43	255
"	" France	39	16	263
"	"	40	19	276
"	" Germany	56	19	335
"	" Italy	60	43	359
"	" Netherlands	70	11	413
"	" Portugal	73	34	429
"	" Spain	91	40	518
Death Sentences ..	See CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Debts and Debtors	Debts incurred by Chinese at Hong			
"	Kong Great Britain	6	23	26
"	Fraudulent Debtors	6	22	26
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	42	232
"	" Belgium	34	18	237
"	" Corea	37	7	246
"	" Denmark	38	22	253
"	" France	39	10	263
"	"	40	37	283
"	" Germany	56	37	338
"	" Italy	60	23	357
"	" Japan	64	23	380
"	" Mexico	69	14	406
"	" Netherlands	70	6	410
"	" Portugal	73	49	432
"	" Spain	91	19	516
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	16	532
"	" United States	94	24	549
"	See also HONG MERCHANTS, LOANS.			
Deceased Persons	Administration of Property. See PROPERTY.			
Deep Bay	Use of, by Chinese Ships of War. Great Britain	24	—	121
Denmark	Treaty of Commerce, &c., with China. Denmark	38	—	249
Deportation.. ..	Of Persons from China Great Britain	156	82, 84	864, 865
"	"	159	4	1099
"	Of Persons from Weihaiwei	146	46	766
Deserters	Apprehension of Military and			
"	Naval Deserters Great Britain	156	82	864
"	Punishment of Russia	77	10	446
"	Surrender of Seamen			
"	Deserters and others Austria-Hungary	33	36	221
"	" Belgium	34	43	232
"	" France	39	31	268
"	"	40	32	281
"	"	47	17	310
"	" Germany	56	32	338
"	" Italy	60	22	357
"	" Russia	76	4	439
"	" Spain	91	10, 18	514, 516
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	29	537
"	" United States	94	18	546
Despatches	Conveyance to and from Court of Peking. France	39	34	268
"	See also CORRESPONDENCE, COURIER, OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Diplomatic Agents	Appointment of Great Britain	6	2	19
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	2	215
"	" Belgium	34	2	224
"	" Brazil	35	2	234
"	" Corea	37	2	242
"	" Denmark	38	2	249
"	" France	40	2	270
"	" Germany	56	2	332
"	" Italy	60	2	354
"	" Japan	64	2	374
"	" Mexico	69	2	399
"	" Netherlands	70	1	407
"	" Peru	71	2	415
"	" Portugal	73	5	424
"	" Spain	91	2	512
"	Audience of Emperor Great Britain	6	2, Note	20
"	Ceremonial	6	3	20

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Diplomatic Agents..	Court Ceremonial at Audiences. Great Britain, &c.	26	12, Annex 19	131, 147
"	"	195	§ 12	1169
"	Expenses to "be borne" by Foreign Governments ..			
"	" " Great Britain	6	4	20
"	" " Austria-Hungary	33	4	215
"	" " .. Belgium	34	4	224
"	" " .. Denmark	38	4	249
"	" " .. France	40	2	270
"	" " .. Germany	56	3	332
"	" " .. Italy	60	4	354
"	" " .. Russia	81	2	457
"	" " .. Spain	91	2	512
"	Freedom to travel in China..			
"	" " Great Britain	6	4	20
"	" " Austria-Hungary	33	4	215
"	" " .. Belgium	34	4	224
"	" " .. Denmark	38	3, 4	249
"	" " .. Italy	60	3	354
"	" " .. Netherlands	70	1	407
"	" " .. Spain	91	2	512
"	Non-residence at Peking for 5 years	Germany	Sep. Art. 1	340
"	Not to be admitted to Tibet	Great Britain	Annex, 9	206
"	Not to be sent to Tibet. Great Britain & Russia	121	3	621
"	Prussian Agent to represent Con- tracting German States..	Germany	2	332
"	Residence, Rights, Privileges, &c. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment			
"	" " Great Britain	6	3, 4, 6	19-21
"	" " .. Austria-Hungary	33	2	49
"	" " .. Belgium	34	3, 4	215
"	" " .. Brazil	35	3, 6	224
"	" " .. Corea	37	2	234
"	" " .. Denmark	38	2	242
"	" " .. France	40	3, 4, 6	249,
"	" " .. Germany	56	2	250
"	" " .. Italy	60	2	270
"	" " .. Japan	64	2, 3	332
"	" " .. Mexico	69	2	354
"	" " .. Netherlands	70	2	374
"	" " .. Peru	71	2	399
"	" " .. Portugal	73	1	407
"	" " .. Russia	81	2, 3	415
"	" " .. Spain	91	5, 6	424
"	" " United States	94	2	457
"	" " ..	100	2	512
"	Transaction of Business ..			
"	" " Great Britain	6	5, 6	541
"	" " Austria-Hungary	33	1	566
"	" " .. Belgium	34	5	21
"	" " .. Denmark	38	5	216
"	" " .. Italy	60	5	224
"	" " .. Netherlands	70	5	250
"	" " United States	94	5	355
"	Treatment of French Ambassador at Peking ..	France	42	1
Disputes ..	Between Foreigners and Chinese.			
"	Settlement of ..			
"	" " Great Britain	3	8	233
"	" " .. Denmark	38	13	14
"	" " .. Italy	60	15	251
"	" " .. Netherlands	70	15	356
"	" " .. Peru	71	6	409

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Disputes	Between Foreigners and Chinese.			
	Settlement of Russia	79	2, 7	450, 451
"	" "	81	7	459
"	" "	85	11	487
"	" " Spain	91	12	515
"	" " United States	94	22	551
"	Between Foreigners. Non-interference of Chinese Authorities			
	Austria-Hungary	33	40	223
"	" Belgium	34	20	228
"	" Denmark	38	15	251
"	" France	39	22	267
"	" "	40	39	283
"	" Germany	56	39	339
"	" Italy	60	15	356
"	" Netherlands	70	6	409
"	" Peru	71	14	419
"	" Spain	91	12	515
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	25	536
"	" United States	94	27	559
"	Submission to Court to which Accused is subject Mexico	69	13	404
"	To be decided by official of Defendant's Nationality Corea	37	5	245
"	See also CONSULAR INTERVENTION, CONSULAR JURISDICTION, JURISDICTION, TRIAL.			
Docks	Concessions for Germany	57	§ 8	349
"	Duty-free Import of Stores for Great Britain	11	13, § 2, Rule 10	65, 72
"	Materials for, free from Duty Germany	57	7, § 8	345, 349
Do Sing (Tou-Ch'ang)	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Drawbacks	Certificates. Coasting Trade Austria-Hungary	33	20	220
"	" Belgium	34	24	230
"	" Denmark	38	44	255
"	" Italy	60	44	359
"	" Netherlands	70	10	412
"	" Spain	91	44	519
"	" Great Britain	28	1	171
"	" (China and Annam) France	53	4	325
"	" Convertible into			
"	Cash Great Britain	11	11, Rule 3	65, 70
"	" Japan	64	13	377
"	" Re-exportation of Duty-paid Imports.. Great Britain	6	45 § 2	33
"	" Valid Tender in payment of Duty United States	28	1	171
"	" "	100	8	572
"	Coast-trade Duty " on Native Produce Great Britain	11	Rule 3	70
"	On Duty-paid Imports	12	§ 2 (5)	79
"	On Re-exportation of Duty-paid Goods			
"	" Austria-Hungary	11	11	65
"	" Belgium	33	31	221
"	" Denmark	34	25	231
"	" Italy	38	45	256
"	" Japan	60	45	359
"	" Netherlands	64	13	377
"	" Portugal	70	10	412
"	"	73	25	430

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Drawbacks	On Re-exportation of Duty- paid Goods Spain	91	41	519
"	On Ships' Stores and Bunker Coal Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
"	Received in payment of other Duties Great Britain	11	Rule 3	70
"	" Denmark	38	45	256
Drugs	Trade. " Sikkim-Tibet" Trade Regulations Great Britain	19	3	97
Duties	Coast Trade Duty. See COASTING TRADE.			
"	Disputes as to Value or Classification of Imports Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 1	169
"	Exemption Certificates. Regu- lations Great Britain	124	2	634
"	" from payment. See SHIPS OF WAR.			
"	" of Goods in transitu Japan	64	10	376
"	Hong Kong Junk Trade. See JUNK TRADE.			
"	Imports and Exports unenumerated in Tariff Great Britain	7	Rule 1	36
"	" unenumerated in Tariff Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 1	169
"	Inland Steam Navigation China	133	(B)	721
"	Mode of Levying and Payment Great Britain	3	8	14
"	" Austria-Hungary	6	43	31
"	" Belgium	33	22	219
"	" Denmark	34	30	229
"	" Germany	38	42	255
"	" Italy	56	17, 18	335
"	" Netherlands	60	42	359
"	" Portugal	70	11	412
"	" Spain	73	33	429
"	" See also AD VALOREM DUTIES,	91	39	518
	NET WEIGHT.			
"	On Foreign Imports. Payment by Russian Merchants Russia	81	4	457
"	Payment in Sycee or Foreign Money, and to Autho- rized Bankers, &c. Great Britain	6	33	29
"	" Austria	33	26	220
"	" Belgium	34	37	231
"	" Denmark	38	32	254
"	" France	39	18	265
"	" "	40	21	277
"	" Germany	56	22	336
"	" Italy	60	32	358
"	" Portugal	73	40	430
"	" Spain	91	29	517
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	13	531
"	" United States	94	22	549
"	Reduction on Damaged Goods. See DAMAGED GOODS.			
"	Sikkim-Tibet Trade. See TIBET (Trade Regulations, &c.)			
"	Uniform system of Collection Great Britain	7	Rule 10	39
"	" Denmark	38	Rule 9	258
"	Valuation of Imports sold before presentation to Customs of application to pay Duty Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 1	169
"	West River Trade China	159	5 (9)	1038

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Duties	See also CUSTOMS DUTIES, DUTY-FREE GOODS, EXCISE DUTY, EXPORT DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES, INLAND DUTIES, LI-KIN DUTY, NATIVE PRODUCE, OPIUM, PORT DUES, REBATE, SPECIFIC DUTIES, SURTAX, TARIFF, TONNAGE DUES, TRANSPORT DUTIES, VESSELS, &c., &c.			
Duty-free Goods	Great Britain	7	Rule 2	36
"	"	11	13 §§ 2, 4, Rule 9	66, 71
"	Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
"	Burmah-China Land Trade	20	8	105
"	Great Britain	22	8	116
"	Freedom of Hi-Tarbagatal Trade from Duties	79	3	450
"	Russia	35	12	488
"	Freedom of Trade in Mongolia and Hi from Duties	47	13	308
"	Goods for personal use (China, Tonkin, Annam)	205	3	1193
"	France	57	7, § 8	345, 349
"	Kiao-chau	67	8	395
"	Germany			
"	Materials for Docks			
"	" for Southern Manchurian Railways. Japan			
"	See also COAL, GUANO.			
Duty-paid Goods	See RE-EXPORTATION.			
Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company	See TELEGRAPHS.			
Edicts	Chinese Imperial Edicts to be posted and published ("Boxer" Rising)	26	10, Annexes 4-8, 16	126, 123-126, 142, 143
"	Great Britain, &c.	195	§ 10	1169
Education	In China and United States	96	7	556
"	United States			
"	See also SCHOOLS.			
Embargo	On Property. See PROPERTY.			
"	On Vessels. See VESSELS.			
Emigration	China and Mexico. Penalties for Violation of Emigration Laws	69	5	401
"	Mexico	71	6	416
"	China and Peru	71	Special Agreement	420
"	Chinese Immigrants in Peru	71		
"	China and United States	99		563
"	United States			
"	Free Emigration. Contravention a Penal Offence	96	5	556
"	"	97	—	556
"	China and United States. Regulation of Chinese Immigration	8	5	50
"	Chinese Coolies	10	—	55
"	Great Britain	42	9	290
"	Regulations. Engagement by British and French subjects	62	—	532
"	Great Britain, France			
"	Chinese Coolies			
"	France			
"	Chinese, to Cuba			
"	Spain			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Emigration ..	Chinese Labour for British Colonies, &c. Great Britain	29	—	189
" "	Chinese Labour for Spanish Colonies Spain	91	10	514
" "	Chinese Passengers Act	123	—	637
" "	Of Inhabitants from Territory ceded to Japan	63	5	364
" "	See also LABOUR.			
Employment of Chinese	As Interpreters, Servants, &c. Great Britain	6	13	23
" "	" " Korea	37	11	247
" "	" " Denmark	38	13	251
" "	" " France	40	11	273
" "	" " Germany	56	9	334
" "	" " Italy	60	13	356
" "	" " Japan	64	7	376
" "	" " Netherlands	70	5	409
" "	" " Portugal	73	14	427
" "	" " Spain	91	9	514
" "	" " United States	94	17	546
" "	See also DIPLOMATIC AGENTS (Privileges, &c.).			
Employment of Foreigners	By Chinese .. Korea	37	11	247
" "	" " Spain	91	9	514
Enlistment (Illegal)	Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality. See WAR.			
Estates	Property and Administration. See PROPERTY.			
Etiquette	Code of. See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Evidence and Witnesses	Rules of Court Great Britain	157	Rules 5- 24, 143- 149	900- 905, 933- 935
Examinations	Suspension of Official Examinations ("Boxer" Rising) Great Britain, &c.	26	2, Annex 8	125, 136 1163
Excise Duty	Japanese Assent to imposition of On Machine-made Products of Foreign Type .. Great Britain	195 66 23	\$ 2 (b) 1 8, § 9	284 178
" "	" Non-application to Government Ironworks, Arsenal, Dockyards, &c. "	23	8, § 9	179
" "	" On Machine-made Yarn and Cloth .. "	28	8, § 9	178
" "	" On Native Products, Tonkin .. France	47	11	307
Exemption ..	Certificates. Regulations .. Great Britain	124	2	634
" "	See also DUTY-FREE GOODS, OPIUM, TONNAGE DUES, &c.			
Executors	See CONSULS.			
Expéditions (Illegal)	Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality. See WAR.			
Expéditions (Military)	Detention of Vessels, &c., for Mexico	69	10	403
Expéditions (Scientific)	Indemnity for Expenses. See INDEMNITY. See TRIBE.			
Export Duties	Burmah-China Frontier Trade Great Britain	20 23	9 9	106 116
" "	China-Tonkin Trade .. France	48	3	312
" "	Chinese Goods in transit through Tonkin at Ports of Annam ..	49	4	312
" "	" not purchased at Open Ports .. Japan	64	12	377
" "	" purchased at Open Ports ..	64	12	377

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Export Duties ..	Foreign and Domestic Trade on the West River China	159	4 (5)	1037, 1038
" ..	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Great Britain	6	24	26
" ..	" " Austria-Hungary	33	20	219
" ..	" " .. Belgium	34	30	229
" ..	" " .. Brazil	35	6	237
" ..	" " .. Corea	37	3	245
" ..	" " .. Denmark	38	23	253
" ..	" " .. France	39	6	260
" ..	" " .. "	40	9, 27	272, 273, 279, 304
" ..	" " .. Germany	47	7	304
" ..	" " .. "	56	15, 40	335, 336
" ..	" " .. Italy	60	24	357
" ..	" " .. Japan	64	9	376
" ..	" " .. Mexico	69	8	403
" ..	" " .. Netherlands	70	10	411
" ..	" " .. Peru	71	9	417
" ..	" " .. Portugal	73	12	423
" ..	" " .. Spain	91	21	516
" ..	" " Sweden & Norway	92	2, 5	527, 529
" ..	" " United States	94	15	545
" ..	" " "	98	3	561
" ..	Payment of, on Shipment of Goods Great Britain	6	25	26
" ..	" " .. Austria-Hungary	33	25	220
" ..	" " .. Belgium	34	31	229
" ..	" " .. Denmark	38	24	253
" ..	" " .. France	39	18	265
" ..	" " .. "	40	21	277
" ..	" " .. Germany	56	21	336
" ..	" " .. Italy	60	25	357
" ..	" " .. Netherlands	70	10	412
" ..	" " .. Portugal	73	21	423
" ..	" " .. Spain	91	22	516
" ..	" " Sweden & Norway	93	13	531
" ..	" " United States	94	22	549
" ..	Regulations. Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	6	14
" ..	Tariff may be re-cast with Specific Duties United States	28	8, 17	177
" ..	" " .. "	100	4	509
" ..	Tariff. " Revision and Duration Great Britain	6	26, 27	26, 27
" ..	" " to be established .. "	1	10	10
" ..	See also COAL, RICE, SILK, TARIFF, &c.			
Exports ..	Overland Trade Russia	84	9-16	481, 482
" ..	Transport from Open Port to Open Port. Japan	64	12	372
" ..	Yearly Returns of Trade .. Sweden & Norway	93	23	535
" ..	See also EXPORT DUTIES, TARIFF.			
Expropriation, and Expulsion of Natives	Prohibition. See KOWLOON, WHEATWHEAT.			
Extradition ..	Of Criminals, Fugitive Offenders, &c. See CRIMINALS.			
Extra-territorial Rights.	See JURISDICTION.			
Factories ..	Right to build. (Ili and Tarbagatai) Russia	79	13	452

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Fakumen	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
False Manifests	See SHIPS' MANIFESTS.			
Fees	Admiralty Causes Great Britain	126	Appendix B	654
"	And Charges. Abolition .. Sweden & Norway	93	2	527
"	And Penalties. Tientsin General Regulations Great Britain	125	16	649
"	Annual Registration of British Subjects "	176A	—	1120
"	Consular and Marriage Fees. Table "	166	—	1087
"	Court. Rate of Exchange, &c. .. "	156	161, 166	887
"	" Rules of Court "	157	Rule 313, Schedule	966, 967
"	Meltaga. Abolition "	7	Rule 9	39
"	Payable to Chinese Government on Indentured Emigrants "	29	13	193
"	Prohibition of Illegal Fees.. United States	94	28	551
"	See also PILOTAGE (Regulations).			
Feng-Ch'uan	See FUNG CHUEN			
Feng-Tien Province (Peninsula)	Amnesty for Chinese compromised by Japanese Occupation Japan	63	4	372
"	Ceded Districts not to be held permanently "	62	—	360
"	Cession of Southern Portion to Japan "	62	3	363
"	Evacuation by Japanese Forces "	63	3	371
"	Retrocession of Southern Portion to China "	63	—	370
"	Right of Inhabitants to emigrate from "	62	5	364
"	See also LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.			
Fenghwangcheng	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Fines and Confiscations	For Breaches of Customs Regulations Great Britain	11	9	64
"	" " France	47	10, 12	306, 307
"	Rules for Joint Investigation Great Britain	127	—	655
"	To belong to Chinese Government "	6	49	33
"	" " Austria-Hungary	33	33	221
"	" " Belgium	34	40	232
"	" " Denmark	38	49	256
"	" " France	40	7	272
"	" " Germany	56	29	337
"	" " " "	57	§ 9	349
"	" " " Italy	60	49	360
"	" " " Netherlands	70	12	414
"	" " " Portugal	73	37	430
"	" " " Spain	91	40	520
"	See also CONFISCATION, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, FRAUD AND SMUGGLING.			
Fines (Court)	Rate of Exchange, &c. Great Britain	156	161, 165	887
Fishing Rights	Of Chinese Colonists in Russian Territory, Russia	82	1	462
Flags	Fraudulent Use of Austria Hungary	33	10	217
"	" " France	39	8	261
"	" " " "	40	28	280
"	" " " Sweden & Norway	93	22	535
"	" " " United States	94	14	545
"	Non-use of Others' " Germany	57	5, § 5	345, 347
"	Not to protect Enemy's Ships. Sweden & Norway	93	22	553
"	" " " United States	94	20	550
"	Vessels of Chinese type owned by British Merchants Great Britain	11	Rule 7	71

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Flags	Vessels trading between Ichang and Chungking Great Britain	18	3, 4	95
"	See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS, PILOTAGE, TIENTSIN (General Regulations).			
Flour	Exemption from Import Duty. Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
Foochow (Foochow-foo)	Appointment of British Superintendent or Consul Great Britain	1	2	8
"	Harbour Regulations	174	—	1106
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Pilotage Regulations	175	—	1108
"	Regulations for British Trade	3	—	13
"	" Abrogated	6	1	19
Forced Loans	Exemption from Mexico	69	10	402
Foreign Affairs (Chinese Ministry)	See MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.			
Foreign Concessions and Settlements	See CONCESSIONS.			
Foreign Grain	See GRAIN.			
Foreign Jurisdiction	See JURISDICTION.			
Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality	See WAR.			
Foreign Money	Payment of Duties in, or Sycee. See DUTIES.			
Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	See COURTS OF JUSTICE.			
Forests	Yalu. Joint-Stock Company for exploitation Japan	67	10	396
Formosa	Cession to Japan Japan	62	2	363
"	Commissioners to effect			
"	Transfer	62	5	364
"	Evacuation by French Troops France	45	Note, § 2	295
"	"	46	9	300
"	Ports open to Trade (Taiwan, Tamsui). See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Raising of French Blockade France	45	2, Note, § 2	295
"	Right of Inhabitants to emigrate from. Japan	62	5	364
Forms (Court)	Rules of Court Great Britain	157	314, Schedule	966, 976
Forts and Fortifications	Kiao-chan Germany	59	Sect. 1, 2	351
"	Kuang-chow wan France	55	4	330
"	Non-construction. Burmah-China			
"	Frontier Great Britain	20	6	105
"	Not to be erected. Saghalien. Japan & Russia	115	9	611
"	Razing of Fortifications. Tibet. Great Britain	32	Annex, 8	206
"	" of Taku Forts Great Britain, &c.	26	8	129
"	"	195	§ 8	1169
"	Right to erect. Weihaiwei Great Britain	25	—	122
"	Yacsa. Demolition of Fortress Russia	76	2	433
France	Anglo-German Policy			
"	in China. Reply. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	503
"	Engagement of Chinese			
"	Emigrants Great Britain & France	10	—	55
"	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	211
"	Treaties with Great Britain and Foreign Powers. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	581
Fraud	Proceedings against Accused in case of, Mexico	69	14	405
Fraud and Smuggling	Prevention of Great Britain	6	46	32
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	19	319
"	" Belgium	34	29, 39	229, 232

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Fraud and Smuggling	Prevention of Denmark	38	46	256
" "	" Italy	70	46	360
" "	" Netherlands	70	12	413
" "	" Portugal	73	26	430
" "	" Spain	91	42	519
" "	" Sweden & Norway	93	20	534
" "	" United States	94	21	548
" "	See also CONFISCATION, FINES AND CONFISCATIONS, SMUGGLING.			
Fraudulent Debtors	See DEBTS AND DEBTORS.			
Frontier Offences ..	Punishment of Russia	77	10	445
" ..	" "	78	—	446
Frontier Police ..	Annam-China Frontier France	53	1	324
Frontiers ..	See BOUNDARIES, MIGRATION.			
Frontier Trade ..	Annam and China France	14	3	294
" ..	Burmah and China Great Britain	15	3	89
" ..	" "	20	8-11, 18, 19	105-109
" ..	" "	22	8-11, 18, 19	116-118
" ..	Burmah and Yunnan "	12	§ 1 (3)	74
" ..	India and Tibet "	15	4	89
" ..	Manchuria and Corea. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Japan	67	11	396
" ..	Russo-Chinese. Freedom of Russia	82	4	463
" ..	Commercial Relations "	82	9	467
" ..	and Regulations "	17	4	93
" ..	Sikkim and Tibet Great Britain	19	—	96
" ..	Regulations "	46	5	298
" ..	Tonkin and China France	47	1	301
" ..	Localities near Langson and Laokai opened to Commerce "	49	6, 7	303, 304
" ..	Toankin and China (Transit Dues, &c) "	37	12	247
" ..	Tariff and Rules to be drawn up Corea			
" ..	See also LAND TRADE.			
Fugitive Criminals	Surrender. See CRIMINALS.			
Fugitives ..	Surrender of Russia	76	4	439
" ..	" "	77	2	440
" ..	" "	82	10	468
" ..	See also CRIMINALS, DEBENTURES.			
Fu-kien ..	Non-alienation of China	188	—	1154
Fung Chuen (Feng-ch'uan)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Funing ..	See SANYU-AN.			
Gartok ..	Appointment of British and Tibetan Agents Great Britain	32	Annex, 5	205
" ..	Opening of Trade Mart "	32	Annex, 2	205
" ..	See also TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Geneva Convention (Wounded in War) —	See LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.	—	—	1210
German States ..	Prussian Diplomatic Agent to represent Germany	56	2	332
Germany ..	Reparation for Assassination of German Minister. See ASSASSINATION.			
" ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	211
" ..	Treaties with Great Britain. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	581
Ginseng ..	Export of Red Ginseng from Corea prohibited Corea	37	2, § 2	247

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Gold..	Exemption from Import Duty. Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	179
Goods ..	Contraband. See CONTRABAND GOODS.			
" ..	Damaged. See DAMAGED GOODS.			
" ..	Duty-free. See DUTY-FREE GOODS.			
" ..	In transitu. Exemption from Duties, &c. Japan	64	10	376
" ..	Permits to discharge Goods. See VESSELS.			
" ..	Re-exportation of. See RE-EXPORTATION.			
" ..	Trans-shipment of. See TRANS-SHIPMENT OF GOODS.			
" ..	Unenumerated. See DUTIES.			
" ..	See also CONTRABAND, DUTIES, EXPORT DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES, NATIVE PRODUCE, TARIFF, &c.			
Goutchen ..	Right to establish Consulate at .. Russia	85	10	498
Grain ..	Export prohibited. Shipment from Port to Port permitted .. Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 3	37
" ..	Foreign. Re-exportation	6	45	32
" ..	"	11	13, § 2	66
" ..	" Denmark	38	45	258
" ..	" Italy	60	45	359
" ..	" Netherlands	70	10	412
" ..	" Portugal	73	35	430
" ..	" Spain	91	41	519
" ..	" United States	94	31	548
" ..	Prohibition of Export from China to Burmah Great Britain	20	11	106
" ..	"	22	11	117
" ..	Prohibition of Export from Corea in case of Famine Corea	37	6	245
" ..	Prohibition of Export to Foreign Countries Great Britain	28	14	184
" ..	Prohibition of Port to Port Trade in cases of Famine	28	13	183
" ..	See also CEREALS.			
Grand Canal ..	Evacuation by British Forces .. Great Britain	1	12	11
Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen ..	See TELEGRAPHS.			
Guano ..	Exemption from Import Duty .. Great Britain	11	12, § 5	68
Guards, Legation ..	See PEXING.			
Gyantsé ..	Appointment of British and Tibetan Agents Great Britain	32	Annex, 5	205
" ..	Free Communication with British Frontier	32	Annex, 3	205
" ..	Opening of Trade Mart	32	Annex, 3	205
" ..	See also TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Hague, The..	Peace Conference. See LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.	—	—	1210
Haller ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Hainan, Island of ..	Non-alienation China	183	—	1148
Haiphong ..	Appointment of Chinese Consul at .. France	47	2	302
Hangchow ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
" ..	Right of Japan to Appoint Consul at .. Japan	62	6, § 1	365
Hankow ..	British and French Concessions. Regulations in event of extension. Great Britain & France	105	—	589
" ..	British Concession. Land Regulations and Bye-laws Great Britain	149	—	789, 797
" ..	" .. Amendment	163	—	1084
" ..	British Concession. Bund Frontage Licences	168	—	1094

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Hankow	Japanese Settlement Japan	65	3	382
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Sanitary Regulations China	154	—	823
Hanlung Kwan ..	Frontier Post. Burmah-China			
"	Boundary Great Britain	20	6	104
Hanoi	Appointment of Chinese Consul at .. France	47	2	302
Hanse Towns ..	Right to nominate Consuls at Open Ports .. Germany	56	Sep. Art. 2	341
Harbin	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Harbour Regula- tions	Applicable to Treaty Ports .. Great Britain	131	—	687
"	Canton China	202	—	1185
"	Foochow Great Britain	174	—	1106
"	Santu-ao "	176	—	1113
"	Shanghai. Woosung Inner and Outer Bars	171	—	1102
"	Shanghai China	192	—	1162
"	Tsintau (Kiao-chau Bay) Germany	190	—	1156
"	Woosung China	197	—	1171
"	See also CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, PILOTAGE, SANITARY REGULATIONS			
Ho-K'ou	Appointment of French Consular Agent at France	53	2	324
"	Appointment of Chinese Customs Agent at France	53	2	324
"	Opened to Trade (in place of Manhao). See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Holhow	See KIUNGCHOW.			
Honan	Trade at Great Britain	5	§ 4	17
Hong Kong ..	Cession of Island to Great Britain. Great Britain	1	3	8
"	" part of Kowloon to Great Britain	8	6	50
"	Chinese Passengers Act	123	—	627
"	Debts incurred by Chinese	6	23	26
"	Extension of Territory	24	—	120
"	" See also KOWLOON.			
"	Extradition. Leased Territory	24	—	121
"	" Surrender of Fugitive Criminals	6	21	25
"	" Ordinance. Chinese Criminals .. Hong Kong	178	—	1130
"	"	184	—	1149
"	Government of adjacent Leased Territories Great Britain	141	—	723
"	Junk Trade. See JUNK TRADE.			
"	Opium Trade. Regulations	16	—	90
"	" See also OPIUM.			
"	Persons deported from China to	156	84	865
"	"	169	6	1099
"	Smuggling, and right of Chinese to levy Duties at	—	Note	52
"	Smuggling from China to Hong Kong	14	§ 9	87
"	Supreme Court Jurisdiction	123	—	699
"	"	156	81	864
"	" Process	156	29	847
"	Trade with Treaty Ports	6	29	28
"	"	11	5	63
"	Use of Mts Bay and Deep Bay by Chinese Ships of War	24	—	121
Hong Merchants ..	Abolition of Privileges Great Britain	1	5	9
"	" of Exclusive Trade. Sweden & Norway	93	15	533

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Hong Merchants ..	Payment by China of Debts of Insolvent Great Britain	1	5	9
Hospitals	Right to Build, &c... .. Great Britain	6	11, 12	23
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	9	216
"	" Belgium	34	12	226
"	" Denmark	38	11, 12	251
"	" France	39	22	266
"	" " ..	40	10	273
"	" Germany	56	6	333
"	" Italy	60	11, 12	355, 356
"	" Japan	64	4	374
"	" Netherlands	70	2	408
"	" Portugal	73	16	427
"	" Spain	91	5, 8	513, 514
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	17	533
"	" United States	94	12	544
Hou-II	See HOW LIL.			
Household Stores ..	Duty-free Admission .. Great Britain	11	13, 53, Rule 9	66, 71
Houses	Acquisition by Missionaries in Interior of China France	51	—	320
"	British Mission at Peking .. Great Britain	6	3	20
"	Rent or Purchase at Open Ports in China and Corea.. .. Corea	37	4	243
"	Right to Rent, &c. Great Britain	6	11, 12	23
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	9	216
"	" Belgium	34	12	226
"	" Denmark	38	11, 12	251
"	" France	39	22	266
"	" " ..	40	10	273
"	" Germany	56	6	333
"	" Italy	60	11, 12	355, 356
"	" Japan	64	4	374
"	" Netherlands	70	2	408
"	" Portugal	73	16	427
"	" (Ili and Tarbagatai) Russia	79	13	452
"	" " ..	81	5	458
"	" (Kashgar) ..	82	6	464
"	" " ..	85	13	483
"	" Spain	91	5	513
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	17	533
"	" United States	94	12	544
How Lil (Hou-II) ..	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Hsiakwan	See NANKING.			
Hsinmintun.. ..	See SHENMINGTUN.			
Hu-Kou	Port of Call. on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Hunchun	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Hunters	Not to Cross Frontier Russia	76	2	438
Hunting Rights ..	Chinese Colonists in Russian Territory Russia	82	1	462
Hwangchow	Passenger Station on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Hwangtsakang ..	Passenger Station on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
庚 (Chinese Character)	See BARBARIAN.			
I-chang	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Traffic with Chungking. See CHUNGKING.			
I-chang (in Liang Kang)	Passenger Station on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Immigration ..	See EMIGRATION, LABOUR.			
Immoral Publications	Prohibition of Importation .. France	47	15	309
Immunity of Legation	See LEGATION.			
IM	Administration of Province .. Russia	85	5	484
"	Amnesty accorded to Inhabitants ..	85	2	484
"	Boundary	85	7	485
"	" Commissioners to be appointed	85	9	486
"	Burial Ground	79	14	453
"	Consuls (Russian). Appointment ..	79	2	449
"	"	85	10	486
"	Imposts and Contributions payable by Russians ..	85	4	484
"	Indemnity for Russian Occupation ..	85	6	485
"	"	85	—	491
"	Lands for Consulates and Cemeteries ..	85	10	486
"	" Right of Russians to retain. Exemptions	85	4	484
"	Re-establishment of Chinese Authority ..	85	1	483
"	Right of Inhabitants to remain or emigrate	85	3	484
"	Russian Merchants to be accompanied by a Syndic	79	4	450
"	Russian Trade free from payment of Duties	85	12	488
"	Sheep. Importation of	79	15	453
"	Trade between IM and Tarbagatai ..	79	—	449
"	Western Part. Incorporation with Russia ..	85	7	485
"	" Russian Occupation ..	85	1	484
Import Duties	Burmah-China Frontier Trade Great Britain	20	9	106
"	"	22	9	116
"	China-Tonkin Trade France	48	3	312
"	Foreign Trade on West River .. China	159	4 (6)	1037
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment. Great Britain	6	24	26
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	20	219
"	" Belgium	34	30	229
"	" Brazil	35	6	237
"	" Corea	37	3	242
"	" Denmark	38	23	253
"	" France	39	6	260
"	"	40	9, 27	273, 279
"	" Germany	56	15, 40	335, 339
"	" Italy	60	24	357
"	" Japan	64	9	376
"	" Mexico	69	8	403
"	" Netherlands	70	10	411
"	" Peru	71	9	417
"	" Portugal	73	12	426
"	" Spain	91	21	516
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	2, 5	527, 529
"	" United States	94	15	545

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Import Duties	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment. United States	98	3	561
"	" " " " " "	100	5	571
"	Payment of, on landing of Goods. Great Britain	6	25	26
"	" " " " " "	11	3	62
"	" " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	25	230
"	" " " " " Belgium	24	31	239
"	" " " " " Denmark	33	24	253
"	" " " " " France	39	18	265
"	" " " " " " "	40	31	277
"	" " " " " Germany	56	31	336
"	" " " " " Italy	60	25	357
"	" " " " " Netherlands	70	10	412
"	" " " " " Portugal	73	21	423
"	" " " " " Spain	91	22	516
"	" " " " " Sweden & Norway	93	13	531
"	" " " " " United States	94	23	549
"	Reduction on certain Articles Great Britain	11	13, § 6	66
"	Regulations. Ports of Trade " "	3	6	14
"	Tariff to be established " "	1	10	10
"	" Duration and Revision " "	6	26, 27	26, 27
"	" raised to 5 per cent. Great Britain, &c.	26	6	123
"	" (New) and Rules " "	27	—	143, 169
"	See also OPIUM, REBATE, RICE, SALT, TARIFF, &c.			
Imports	By Russian Merchants at Ili and Tarbagatal Russia	79	8	451
"	Overland Trade " " " "	84	1-8	478-480
"	Prohibitions " " " France	47	15	309
"	Supplementary Rules, &c... Great Britain	11	—	67
"	Yearly Returns of Trade " Sweden & Norway	93	23	535
"	See also IMPORT DUTIES, TARIFF.			
Imprisonment	Beyond Limits of Weihaiwei			
"	Order in Council " " Great Britain	146	39	764
"	Non-imprisonment of Subjects of other Powers " " Russia	82	8	467
"	Place where Sentences shall be carried into effect " Great Britain	135	7	704
"	" " " " " " "	156	66	858
"	Release of British Subjects (European and Indian)... " "	1	8	10
"	Release and Indemnity of Chinese in British Employ " "	1	9	10
Indemnity	Chinese, to Great Britain. Payment. Great Britain	1	4-7	3, 9
"	" (Instalments) " " " "	3	3	49
"	Chinese, to Great Britain. Debts of insolvent Hong Merchants " "	1	5	9
"	Chinese, to Great Britain. Expenses of British Expedition " "	1	6	9
"	" " " " " " "	6	Sep. Art.	25
"	" " " " " " "	8	3	49
"	Chinese, to Great Britain. Losses at Canton " " " "	6	55,	34, 35
"	" " " " " " "	8	Sep. Art.	49
"	Chinese, to Great Britain. Occupation of Kulanger and Chusan Islands until payment " "	1	12	11
"	Chinese, to Great Britain. Value of Opium Ransom (Canton) " "	1	4, Note	8

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Indemnity	Chinese, to Great Britain. Yünnan Case Great Britain	12	§ 1 (5)	74
"	Chinese, to France. Losses at Canton and War Expenses France	40	Sep. Art. 3-5	285, 286
"	" " "	42	5, 8	289, 290
"	Chinese, to France. Payment in Instalments "	42	4	288
"	Chinese, to France. French Renunciation of War Indemnity	44	3	293
"	Chinese, to Japan. War Indemnity Japan	62	4	364
"	" Assignment of Customs Revenue as Security for Payment "	62	8	367
"	Chinese, to Japan. Compensation for Retrocession to China of Fêng-Tien Province "	63	2, 3	371
"	Chinese, to Russia. Russian Occupation of IH " Russia	85	6	485, 491
"	Chinese, to the Powers. ("Boxer" Rising) Great Britain, &c.	26	6, Annexes 12, 13	126, 137, 139
"	" " "	195	§ 6	1169
"	Tibet. Expenses of British Expedition to Lhasa Great Britain	32	Annex, 6	200
"	" " Reduction	32	Annex	208
"	" " Great Britain & Russia	121	Annex	622
"	See also IMPRISONMENT.			
Independence	Of China Great Britain & Japan	107	Preamble	597
"	" "	114	Preamble	606
"	Of Corea. See CORÆA.			
India	Frontier Trade. Tibet Great Britain	15	4	89
"	Mission into Yünnan	12	§ 1 (4)	74
"	Official Communications with Tibet. See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
"	Sikkim-Tibet Trade. See TIBET.			
"	See also BURMAH, TELEGRAPHS.			
Industry	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment. Chinese in Congo Free State Congo Free State	36	2	241
Injuries	Chinese Government not responsible for Injuries done by another Power Sweden & Norway	93	26	536
Inland Dues	Certificates returnable within 12 months Great Britain	11	Rule 4	70
"	Foreign Imports	11	Rule 1	67
"	Goods manufactured in China by Japanese Japan	62	6, § 4	366
"	Opium with Transit Certificate exempt from Transport Duty. Great Britain	14	§ 3	85
"	Payment on Native Produce	11	4	63
"	" "	11	Rule 2	69
"	See also LI-KIN, TRANSIT DUTIES.			
Inland Steam Navigation	See NAVIGATION (INLAND).			
Inland Trade	By British Merchants. Use of Vessels of Chinese type. Lodgings, &c. Great Britain	11	Rule 7	71

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Inland Trade ..	Foreign Trade with Interior of China. Japan	62	6, 13	366
" ..	" .. " .. Portugal	73	38	430
" ..	Merchants not to establish Com- mercial houses and shops in the Interior Netherlands	70	8	409
" ..	" .. " .. Portugal	73	16	427
" ..	Russian Trade with Interior Provinces Russia	85	14	488
" ..	See also FRONTIER TRADE, INLAND DUES, LAND TRADE, PASSPORTS, TRANSIT DUTIES.			
Inland Waters ..	See NAVIGATION.			
Inquests (Coroners) ..	Powers of British Court in China to hold Great Britain	156	68	858
" ..	Powers of Weihaiwei Court to hold "	146	47	766
Insults to British Subjects ..	Punishment of Chinese for.. "	5	§ 2, 3	17
Insults to Religion ..	See RELIGION.			
Integrity of China ..	Maintenance of .. Great Britain & Japan	107	—	597
" ..	" .. " .. "	114	—	606
" ..	" .. " .. France & Japan	119	—	618
" ..	" .. " .. France & Russia	108	—	598
" ..	" .. " .. Japan & Russia	120	—	619
Integrity of Corea ..	See COREA.			
Integrity of Tibet ..	See TIBET.			
International En- gagements ..	See TREATIES.			
" ..	See also LIST, Page 1210.			
Intercourse ..	See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Interior Trade ..	See INLAND TRADE.			
Interpreters ..	Chinese. Appointment in Peru .. Peru	71	7	417
" ..	Employment of .. Austria-Hungary	33	12	218
" ..	" .. " .. Belgium	34	13	226
" ..	" .. " .. France	39	24	267
" ..	" .. " .. "	40	11	273
" ..	" .. " .. Germany	56	9	334
" ..	In Courts of Justice .. United States	94	28	551
" ..	See also DIPLOMATIC AGENTS (Privileges, &c.), EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE.			
Investments ..	Chinese, in non-Chinese Enter- prises and Companies .. Great Britain	23	4	172
Irrawaddy ..	Navigation by Chinese Vessels. Dues, &c. Great Britain	20	12	107
" ..	" .. " .. "	22	12	117
Italy ..	Anglo-German Policy in China. Reply.. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	594
" ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES ..	—	—	212
" ..	" .. " .. "			
" ..	" .. " .. "			
Japan ..	Anglo-German Policy in China. Reply.. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	594
" ..	Execution of Treaties between Corea and other Powers. See COREA.			
" ..	Reparation for Assassination of Chancellor of Japanese Legation. See ASSASSINATION.			
" ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES ..	—	—	212
" ..	Treaties with Great Britain and Foreign Powers. See LIST OF TREATIES ..	—	—	581
Joint Stock Com- panies ..	For Exploitation of Forests (Man- churia) Japan	67	10	396
" ..	Obligations of British and Chinese Shareholders Great Britain	23	4	172

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Judicial Fees ..	See FEES.			
Judicial Procedure..	See JURISDICTION.			
Jung-chi	See YUNG KI.			
Junks	Limit of Taxation Great Britain	28	8, § 3	176
"	Trading between Ichang and Chungking "	18	4	95
"	Weihaiwei Ordinance "	209	—	1209
"	See also CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, JUNK TRADE, NAVIGATION (INLAND) (West River and Yang-tze Trade Regulations).			
Junk Trade.. ..	Chinese Ports and Macao. Duties, &c. Portugal	75	4	436
"	Hong Kong. Duties. Opium Trade Great Britain	16	§§ 5, 6	91
"	Hong Kong. Interference of Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers "	12	§ 3 (7)	79
"	" (Smuggling) "	—	Note	52
"	Hong Kong to Treaty Ports in Canton Province. Duties and Li-kin "	28	3	172
"	In Native Goods United States	100	4	569
"	To and from Open Ports. Duties. Great Britain	28	8, § 3	176
"	See also COASTING TRADE, JUNKS.			
Jurisdiction.. ..	British, in China Great Britain	166	—	834
"	(Amendment) "	169	—	1097
"	British. Questions affecting British Subjects "	6	15	24
"	Chinese, over Lands on which United States Citizens reside, and Waters where they trade. United States	96	1	554
"	Extra-territorial. Surrender. Great Britain	23	12	182
"	" Korea	37	5, § 4	245
"	" Japan	66	11	337
"	" United States	100	15	575
"	Foreign Jurisdiction Acta. Consolidation Great Britain	135	—	702
"	Foreign Jurisdiction. Neutrality. See WAR.			
"	Subjects in China. International Code Mexico	69	15	405
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment. Congo Free State	36	1	240
"	Of British Courts in China.. Great Britain	156	Part 2 (3)	845
"	Over Nationals "	6	15	24
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	40	222
"	" Belgium	34	20	228
"	" Denmark	38	15	251
"	" France	39	28	267
"	" "	40	39	283
"	" "	47	16	310
"	" Italy	60	15	356
"	" Japan	64	20	379
"	" Mexico	69	15	405
"	" Peru	71	14	419
"	" Portugal	73	47	431
"	" Spain	91	12	515
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	25, 29	536, 537
"	" United States	94	18, 27	544, 550
"	Supreme Court of Hong Kong Great Britain	123	—	699
"	Within 100 miles of Coast. See OFFSHORES.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Jurisdiction..	See also ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION, CONSULAR JURISDICTION, COURTS OF JUSTICE, CRIMINALS, DISPUTES, HONG KONG, KOWLOON, PRO- PERTY, WEIHAIWAI.			
Jurors and Juries ..	Jurors and Assessors .. Great Britain	156	32-34	848, 849
" ..	" Rules of Court ..	157	Rules 26- 30	906, 906
Justice ..	Access of Chinese to Courts. (Emigrants.)			
" ..	" " " " Great Britain	29	9	192
" ..	" " " " .. Brazil	35	13	239
" ..	" " " " .. Mexico	69	15	406
" ..	" " " " .. Peru	71	15	419
" ..	Administration of .. Great Britain	6	16	24
" ..	" at Treaty Ports ..	12	§ 2 (2)	76
" ..	Commandants on Frontiers to act as ..			
" ..	Judges .. Russia	77	8	444
" ..	Criminal and Civil Matters.. Great Britain	156	Parts 2, 4	849, 867
" ..	" " Weihaiwei ..	146	Parts 4, 5	753, 767
" ..	" " Amendment ..	169	—	1097
" ..	" " Rules of Court ..	157	Parts 2, 3	907, 917
" ..	Judicial Procedure in Mixed Cases. United States	98	4	563
" ..	" Proceedings in Mixed Cases .. Great Britain	12	§ 2 (3)	76
" ..	" " " " .. Germany	57	8	346
" ..	Reform of Chinese Judicial System. Great Britain	23	12	182
" ..	" " " " .. Japan	66	11	337
" ..	" " " " .. United States	100	15	575
" ..	Suits (Civil and Criminal) to be tried by Authorities of Defendant's Nation- ality .. Mexico	69	14	405
" ..	Suits between Foreigners ..	69	15	405
" ..	See also COURTS OF JUSTICE, CONSULAR JURIS- DICTION, CRIMINALS, JURISDICTION, TRIALS.			
Kalgan ..	Erection of Houses, &c., by Russians .. Russia	85	13	498
" ..	Russian Trade at ..	82	5	464
" ..	" with Interior Provinces ..	85	14	488
Kashgar ..	Appointment of Russian Consul .. Russia	82	8	465
" ..	Opened experimentally to Trade ..	82	6	464
Kau Kong (Chi- ohiang)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Kelung ..	Coal Mine .. Great Britain	11	Rule 8	71
" ..	Evacuation by French Forces .. France	46	9	300
Kotteler, Baron von	See ASSASSINATION.			
Khami ..	Right to establish Consulate at .. Russia	85	10	498
Kiakhta ..	Parcel Post with Peking .. Russia	82	12	469
" ..	Postal Service ..	82	12	469
" ..	" with Peking ..	81	11	469
" ..	Trade with Peking ..	82	5	464
Kiang Hung ..	Burmah-China Boundary .. Great Britain	20	3	103
" ..	Cession to China ..	20	5, Note	103
" ..	Non-Cession by China to any other Nation ..	20	5	104
" ..	" " " " ..	22	5	116
Kiangyin ..	Passenger Station on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Kiao-chau	Lease to Germany Germany	59	—	350
"	Arms, &c. Regulations "	205	6	1194
"	Chinese Ships at "	59	3	353
"	Customs Procedure "	205	—	1191
"	Customs Regulations "	59	5	353
"	Duty-free Goods "	205	3	1193
"	Fortifications "	59	2	351
"	Free Area "	205	1	1192
"	Free Passage of German Troops in Chinese Zone "	59	1	351
"	Manufactures in German Territory "	205	4	1193
"	Navigation Signals "	59	3	352
"	Opium. Importation, &c. "	205	5	1194
"	Port Dues "	59	3	352
"	Postal Regulations "	205	7	1195
"	Protection of Chinese Residents "	59	5	353
"	Provision for return to China before Expiration of Lease "	59	5	352
"	Railways and Mines "	59	Seot. 2	353
"	Tank Kerosene Oil Storage, &c. "	205	8	1195
"	Twintan Harbour Regulations "	190	—	1156
Kinchow	Chinese Administration of City Russia	89	4	509
King's Regulations	Power to make, &c. See REGULATIONS.			
Kin-yang	Coal Mine Great Britain	11	Rule 8	71
Kiria	And Changchun Railway. Construction by China Japan	67	—	397
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Kiukiang	British Concession. Land Regulations and Bye-laws Great Britain	151	—	803, 813
"	British Concession. Bund Franchise Licences "	164	—	1085
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Trading at Great Britain	11	12 § 3	65
Kiungchow	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Kobdo	Right to establish Consulate at Russia	85	10	486
Kokang	Burmah-China Boundary. Given to Great Britain Great Britain	20	3	102
Komchuk	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Kong Kun Market..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Kongmoon	Customs Regulations China	201	—	1182
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Koolangsoo Island..	See KULANGSU.			
Kouldja	See ILL.			
Kowloon	Cession of Portion of Township to Great Britain Great Britain	8	6	50
"	Extension of Hong Kong Territory "	24	—	120
"	Extradition of Criminals "	24	—	121
"	Government of Leased Territory "	141	—	728
"	Hong Kong Opium Trade. Kowloon Customs Office "	16	§§ 3, 6	91
"	Jurisdiction. British "	24	—	121
"	" Chinese, in City of Kowloon.. .. "	24	—	121
"	" "	141	4	728
"	" "			
"	Revocation of Stipulation "	144	—	749
"	Kowloon-Hainan Road. Use by Chinese "	24	—	121
"	Landing Place. Use by Chinese "	24	—	121

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Kowloon	No Expropriation or Expulsion of Natives Great Britain	24	—	121
"	Railway "	24	—	121
"	See also HONG KONG.			
Kuanchengtau ..	See CHANGCHU.			
Kuang-chou wan ..	Lease to France France	54	—	327
"	" "	55	—	329
"	Anchorage reserved to French and Chinese Ships of War (On-pou)..	55	8	331
"	Extradition "	55	6	330
"	Fortifications, Garrison, &c. ..	55	4	330
"	French Works near On-pou ..	55	8	331
"	Light and Tonnage Dues	55	5	330
"	Lighthouses, Buoys, &c. ..	55	4	330
"	Open to Chinese Ships and Ships of other Powers "	55	5	330
"	Railway "	55	7	330
"	Rights and Privileges of Natives ..	55	3	330
Kulangsu (Amoy) ..	Foreign Settlement. Land Regu- lations and Bye-laws .. Great Britain, &c.	147	—	774, 781
"	Mixed Court.. .. "	147	12	779
"	Occupation of Island by British Forces Great Britain	1	12	11
"	Rendition of Criminals .. Great Britain, &c.	147	14	780
Kulow (Ku-lao) ..	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Kumshuk	See KOMCHUK.			
Kung-pac-nan ..	Custom House at. See LAPPA.			
Kunlong	Burmah-China Boundary. Given to Great Britain Great Britain	20	3	102
Kwangchow	See CANTON.			
Kwang-si	Custom House France	47	7	304
"	Mines.. .. "	53	5	326
"	Non-Alienation of China	187	—	1153
"	Trade Regulations, Tonkin ..	46	6	299
Kwang-tung (North China)	Provisional Customs Regulations.. Japan	208	—	1204
"	Regulations for Control of Residents ..	206	—	1196
Kwang-tung (South China)	Mines.. .. France	53	5	326
"	Non-alienation of China	187	—	1153
Labour	Chinese, for British Colonies and Protectorates Great Britain	20	—	189
"	Chinese, for Spanish Colonies Spain	91	10	514
"	" "	92	1	522
"	Prohibition of Emigration of Chinese Labourers to United States. United States	99	—	563
"	Regulation of Chinese Immigra- tion into United States ..	97	—	558
"	Rules for Contract Labour .. Mexico	69	12	404
"	See also EMIGRATION.			
Land	Acquisition by French Missionaries in Interior of China.. .. France	51	—	320
"	Allotted to Russian Merchants in III and Tarbagatal Russia	79	13	452
"	Allotted to Russian Merchants in Kashgar ..	82	6	464
"	Commission. See WEIKAIWEI.			
"	Rent and Purchase of .. Great Britain	6	11, 12	23
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	9	216
"	" Belgium	34	12	226

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Land	Rent and Purchase of (Open Ports in			
	China and Corea) Corea	37	4	243
"	" Denmark	38	11, 12	251
"	" France	39	22	266
"	" "	40	10	273
"	(Annam and China) "	47	4	302
"	" Germany	56	6	333
"	" Italy	60	11	355
"	" Japan	64	4	374
"	" Netherlands	70	2	408
"	" Russia	81	5	458
"	" Spain	91	5, 8	513, 514
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	17	533
"	" United States	94	12	544
"	by Missionaries. France	42	6	289
"	" United States	100	14	575
"	See also LAND REGULATIONS.			
Landing Places ..	On Yang-tze and West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Land Regulations ..	British Concessions and Foreign Settlements at Treaty Ports. See AMOY, CANTON (SHAMKIN), HANKOW, KIUKIANG, KULANGSU, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.			
Land Trade	Chinese Interior and Exterior Provinces. Russia	85	15	489
"	Customs Tariff "	85	16	489
"	Overland Trade "	84	—	478
"	Power to revise Regulations "	82	14	470
"	Regulations "	85	—	492
"	See also FRONTIER TRADE, INLAND TRADE.			
Langson	Appointment of French Consul at .. France	47	1	301
"	China-Tonkin Frontier. Locality to north opened to Commerce "	46	5	298
"	" "	47	1	301
Language	Of Treaties. English Text to be Authori- tative as the English language is most generally known in China .. Portugal	73	53	433
"	Of Treaties. French Text to be Authoritative as the French lan- guage is known by all European Diplomatists Germany	56	5	333
"	To be employed in Official Communications. See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Languages	Permission to learn Chinese, and to teach Foreign Lan- guages Austria-Hungary	33	12	218
"	" Belgium	34	13	226
"	" France	39	24	267
"	" "	40	11	273
"	" Germany	56	9	334
"	" Italy	60	13	356
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	18	533
"	" United States	94	25	550
Laokai	Appointment of French Consul at .. France	47	1	301
"	Locality above Laokai opened to Com- merce "	46	5	298
"	" "	47	1	301
Lappa	Custom House at Kung-pao-uan .. Portugal	74	2	435
Laws	Criminal Law of England .. Great Britain	156	35	849
"	Law of England. Chinese or Native Law. Procedure in Weihsaiwei Court "	146	19	758

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Laws	Operation of Imperial Acts, &c. Great Britain	156	31	847
Lease of Territory ..	See KIAO-CHAU, KOWLOON, KUANG-CHOW WAN, LIAOTUNG PENINSULA, PORT ARTHUR, TALIKWAN, WEIMAIWEL			
Legal Practitioners	Admission to practise in Courts in China Great Britain	157	Rule 31	908
"	In Provincial Courts. Rules	134	—	701
"	Legal Practice in Courts in China	157	Rules 250-260	955, 956
Legation (British) ..	Immunity from Jurisdiction of Court Great Britain	156	30	847
Legations (Foreign)	Legation Quarter and Guards. See PEKING.			
Lhasa	British Expedition to. See INDEMNITY.			
"	" and Russian Representatives not to be sent to Great Britain & Russia	121	3	621
"	Free Communication with British Frontier Great Britain	32	Annex, 3	206
Liaotung Peninsula	Lease of Territory to Russia Russia	89	1	508
"	Neutral Territory	89	2, 5	509
"	Railway to Port Arthur and Talienwan	89	3	509
"	See also FANG-TIEN PROVINCE, PORT ARTHUR, TALIKWAN.			
Liaoyang	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Light Dues	Kuang-chow wan France	55	5	330
Lighters	Regulations. Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	10	14
"	" Amended	6	14, 31	23, 28
"	See also BOATS (Hire of, and Exemption from Tonnage Dues).			
Lighthouses and Lightships	" Great Britain	6	32	29
"	" Denmark	38	31	254
"	Kuang-chow wan France	55	4	330
"	" Italy	60	31	353
"	" Portugal	73	39	430
"	" Spain	91	28	517
"	" United States	94	16	546
Li-kin Duty	Abolition of, (and other Dues) Great Britain	28	8	174
"	" Conditions and Date	28	8, §§ 13-15	180
"	" Imperial Edict to be published	28	8, § 16	180
"	" Surtax in Lieu of Li-kin	28	8, § 4	176
"	" United States	100	4	563
"	" Li-kin Barriers Great Britain	28	8, §§ 1, 13	174, 175, 180
"	" United States	100	4	560
"	Area of Collection : Exemption of Foreign Concessions Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1), (6)	77, 79
"	Collection of, at Ports of Call	12	§ 3 (1)	78
"	Goods Carried by Junks from Hong Kong to Treaty Ports in Canton Province	28	3	172
"	On Opium	12	§ 3 (3), (6)	78, 79
"	"	14	§ 2	84
"	" Foreign Opium Duty to remain	28	8, § 4	176
"	" for Tonkin France	48	5	312
"	See also SURTAX.			
Liquors	See SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Liu-Kung	Inclusion in Japanese Occupation of Weihaiwei Japan	62	Sep. Art. 2	368
Loans	Contracts between Chinese Provincial Authorities and Foreign Financial Houses China	180	—	1137
"	Purchase and Construction of Railways in Manchuria Japan	68	—	397
"	See also FOREIGN LOANS.			
Long-Teheou	See LUNGCHOW.			
Lo-ping	Coal Mine Great Britain	11	Rule 8	71
Lost Property	Search for, and Punishment of Offenders. Russia	79	6	451
Lo Ting Hau (Lo-t'ing k'ou)	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Lushikou	Port of Call on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Luk Fu (Lu-fu)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Luk To (Lu-tu)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Lunsay	Jurisdiction, Supreme Court Great Britain	156	102	870
"	" Weihaiwei High Court Great Britain	146	65	770
Lungchow (Long-tchou)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Macao	Boundaries, Delimitation Portugal	73	2	424
"	Confirmation by China of Portuguese Occupation	72	2	422
"	"	73	2	423
"	Non-alienation by Portugal	72	2	422
"	"	73	2	423
"	Opium Trade	72	4	423
"	"	73	4	424
"	"	74	—	434
"	Collection of Duties	75	—	435
"	Regulation Great Britain	16	\$ 1	91
"	Sovereignty Dispute Portugal	—	Note	422
"	Trade with Chinese Open Ports	73	43	431
Machine - made Goods	Excise Duty on Great Britain	23	8, § 9	178
"	Non-application to Government Iron Works, Arsenal, Dockyards, &c.	28	8, § 9	179
"	Taxation of United States	100	4	570
Machinery	Importation into China by Japanese Japan	62	6, § 4	366
Mah Wing (Ma-ning)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Manchuh (Mandchourie)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Manchuria	China and Japan. Treaty and Additional Agreement respecting Japan	67	—	391, 393
"	China and Russia. Agreement respecting Russia	90	—	509
"	Chinese Sovereignty over Japan & Russia	115	3	609
"	Development of Commerce and Industry	115	4	609
"	Evacuation by Japanese and Russian Troops	115	3	609
"	" Russia	115	Add. Art. 3	613
"	Evacuation by Russian Troops Russia	90	1-3	510

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Manchuria ..	Frontier Trade. Corea Japan	67	11	396
" ..	Maintenance of Order by Chinese Troops ..	67	3	394
" ..	Places opened to Trade	67	1	393
" ..	Railways in. See RAILWAYS.			
" ..	Tombs and Monuments of Japanese Soldiers	67	5	394
Manchū ..	Left to Great Britain. Burmah-China Boundary Great Britain	20	3	103
Manhao ..	Appointment of French Consul .. France	48	2	312
" ..	Opened to Trade	48	2	312
" ..	Ho-K'ou opened to Trade in place of Manhao	53	2	324
Manifests ..	See SHIPS' MANIFESTS.			
Manufactures ..	In German Territory (Kiao-chau). Duties Germany	205	4	1193
" ..	Taxes, Duties, &c., on Goods manufactured by Japanese in China .. Japan	62	6, § 4	366
" ..	Tax on	65	3	383
Manufacturing Industries	Japanese free to engage in Japan	62	6, § 4	366
Marwyne ..	Appointment of British Consul at. Great Britain	20	13, Note	107
" ..	Burmah-China Frontier Trade ..	20	9	105
" ..	"	23	9	116
" ..	Telegraph Station	21	2	110
" ..	"	30	2	196
Maps ..	Exemption from Import Duty. Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
Maritime Customs ..	See CUSTOMS, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.			
Maritime Trade ..	Russian with China Russia	85	15	489
Marriages ..	Fece. See FECE.			
" ..	Matrimonial Jurisdiction. Supreme Court Great Britain	156	101	869
" ..	Matrimonial Jurisdiction. Wei-haiwei High Court	146	66	770
Measures ..	See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.			
Melting Fee ..	Abolition of Great Britain	7	Rule 9	39
Mong Ting ..	To belong to China. Burmah-China Boundary Great Britain	20	3	103
Mongtse (Mong-tse) Merchandise ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c. See CARGOES, CONFISCATION, GOODS, FRAUD AND SMUGGLING, &c.			
Merchandise Marks	Offences against Merchandise Marks Act. Great Britain	156	69	859
" ..	"	169	3	1097
Merchants ..	British. Use of vessels of Chinese type. Rent of Lodgings inland, &c. Great Britain	11	Rule 7	71
" ..	Non-residence at Ports of Call	12	§ 3 (1)	78
" ..	Protection (mutual) of Russia	82	8	465
" ..	Russian. Regulations	77	4	443
" ..	" To be accompanied by a Syndic	79	4	450
" ..	" To guard and defend their own property	79	6	450
" ..	See also TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Mexico ..	Right of Chinese to trade in .. Mexico	69	6	401
" ..	" .. travel in ..	69	4	401
" ..	Treaty of Commerce with China ..	69		399
Migration ..	Across Frontier Corea	37	11	248
Military Expeditions	Detention of Vessels, &c., for .. Mexico	69	10	403
Military Service ..	Exemption from .. Mexico	69	10	402
Military Stores ..	Exportation. See ARMS, &c. (Act, 1000).			
" ..	Sikkim-Tibet Trade Regulations. Great Britain	19	3	97

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Mines and Mining ..	Encouragement of Mining Enterprise			
" ..	Great Britain	20	12	107
" ..	"	22	12	117
" ..	Revision of Regulations ..	28	9	181
" ..	United States	100	7	571
" ..	Shantung Province ..	59	Sect. 2	353
" ..	Yunnan, Kwang-si, and Kwang-tung	53	5, Note	326
" ..	See also COAL MINES.			
Ministers ..	See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Chinese. Reform ..	195	§ 12	1169
" ..	Tsung-H			
" ..	Yamén transformed into			
" ..	Wai-Wu Pa ..	26	12, Annex 18	130, 146
Mirs Bay ..	Use of by Chinese Ships of War. Great Britain	24	—	121
Missionaries ..	Acquisition of Land or House Property in Interior ..	51	—	320
" ..	Commission to investigate Missionary Question ..	28	13	183
" ..	Intervention between Converts and Chinese Authorities..	200	—	1181
" ..	Murder of French Missionary ..	40	Sep. Arts. 1, 2	285
" ..	Non-interference with Chinese Jurisdiction over Natives	100	14	575
" ..	Official Intercourse. Roman Catholic Missionaries and Local Authorities ..	189	—	1154
" ..	Passports ..	81	8	459
" ..	Prevention of Missionary Troubles ..	185	—	1150
" ..	Protection of ..	70	4	409
" ..	Foreign Missionary Establishments ..	179	—	1136
" ..	..	181	—	1139
" ..	Restitution of French Religious Establishments ..	42	6	289
" ..	Right to purchase, &c., Land and erect Buildings ..	42	6	289
" ..	..	100	14	575
" ..	See also CHURCHES, RELIGION.			
Missions ..	British to Tibet ..	12	Sep. Art.	80
" ..	Countermanded	15	4	89
" ..	Chinese to England. Yunnan Case	12	§ 1 (6)	75
" ..	Chinese to Germany.			
" ..	Apology for Assassination of German Minister ..	26	1, Annex 2	124, 132
" ..	Great Britain, &c.	195	§ 1(a)	1168
" ..	Chinese to Japan. Apology for Assassination of Chancellor of Japanese Legation ..	26	2, Annex 9	125, 137
" ..	Decennial. From Barmah to China ..	15	1	88
" ..	From India into Yunnan ..	12	§ 1 (4)	74
" ..	Russian Ecclesiastical. At Peking	81	10	460
Missions (Diplomatic)	Expenses. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Mixed Tribunals	See COURTS OF JUSTICE.			
Mometa ..	See THERYUM.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Money Changers ..	Payment of Duties to Belgium	34	37	231
" ..	" France	39	18	265
" ..	" "	40	21	277
" ..	" Germany	53	22	330
" ..	See also DUTIES (Payment in Syoca, &c.)			
Mongolia ..	Russian Consuls. Postal Service .. Russia	85	10	487
" ..	Russian Trade free from Duties .. "	85	12	488
Mong-tse (Mong-Tsen)	See MEXOTER.			
Monopolies ..	Abolition of Sweden & Norway	93	15	532
" ..	" of Privileges of Hong .. Great Britain	1	5	9
" ..	" of Privileged .. Commercial .. France	40	14	274
" ..	" Societies "	39	9	261
" ..	" of Privileged Corporations "	39	9	261
" ..	Commercial, forbidden "	40	14	274
" ..	Forbidden, in case of Boats, "			
" ..	Porters, &c. Great Britain	6	14	23
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	33	19	219
" ..	" Belgium	34	29	229
" ..	" Denmark	38	14	251
" ..	" France	39	21	266
" ..	" "	40	18	276
" ..	" Italy	60	14	356
" ..	" Japan	64	8	376
" ..	" Netherlands	70	5	409
" ..	" Portugal	73	13	426
" ..	" Spain	91	11	515
Monuments..	Commemorative of Assassina- Great Britain, &c.	26	1, Annex 3	124, 123
" ..	" "	195	§ 1 (b)	1168
" ..	Expiatory, in Foreign Ceme- "	26	4,	126, 137
" ..	teries desecrated by Chinese "	195	Annex 10	1168
" ..	" Japan	67	§ 4	394
Morphia ..	Prohibition of Importation.. .. Great Britain	28	11	182
" ..	" United States	100	16	575
Mortgages ..	See PROPERTY.			
Most favourable Treatment	See MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT.			
Most - favoured - Nation Treatment	Government and Subjects. Privi- Great Britain	6	54	34
" ..	leges, Favours, and Advantages. "	11	1	63
" ..	" "	20	17	108
" ..	" "	22	17	118
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	33	43	222
" ..	" Belgium	34	45	223
" ..	" Brazil	35	5	226
" ..	" Congo Free State	36	—	240
" ..	" Denmark	38	54	257
" ..	" France	39	35	268
" ..	" "	40	40	284
" ..	" (Annam and China) ..	47	3, 4	303
" ..	" "	48	7	313
" ..	" Germany	56	40	339
" ..	" "	57	1	343
" ..	" Italy	60	54	360
" ..	" Japan	63	6	365

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Most - favoured - Nation Treatment	Government and Subjects. Privileges, Favours, and Advantages.			
" "	Japan	64	25	381
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	66	9	386
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	69	1, 6	399, 401
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	70	15	414
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	71	16	419
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	73	10	426
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	81	12	460
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	91	50	520
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	94	30	551
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	96	6	556
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	3	567
" "	Chinese in Japan (Most favourable Treatment) " " " " " "	66	9	386
" "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	67	11	396
" "	See also CONSULS, DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, EXPORT DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES, TARIFF, &c.			
Mukden	Japanese Settlement at " " " " " " " " " " " "	67	9	395
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Railway. See RAILWAYS.			
Munglun	Burmah-China Boundary. Left to China " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	3	102
"	Cession to China " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	5	103
"	Non-Cession by China to any other Nation " " " " " " " " " " " "	20	5	104
"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	22	5	116
Municipal Councils ..	Consular Veto " " " " " " " " " " " "	167	—	1095
	See also Regulations of British Concessions and Foreign Settlements at AMOY, CANTON, CHINKIANG, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, KULANGSU, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.			
Municipal Regulations	Power to make, &c. See REGULATIONS.			
Munitions of War ..	See ARMS AND AMMUNITION.			
Murder	Of French Missionary. Punishment France	40	Sep. Arts. 1, 2	285
Mutineers and Deserters	See DESERTERS.			
Namkhan	Road. See BHAMO.			
Nanking	Evacuation by British Forces Great Britain	1	12	11
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Wharfage Dues at Hsiakwan. Regulations " " " " " " " " " " " "	172	—	1109
Nanning	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Nationality and Naturalization	Not conferred by Most-favoured-Nation Treatment " " " " " " " " " " " "	96	6	556
Native Produce ..	Duty on " " " " " " " " " " " "	28	8, § 2	176
" " " " " "	Inland Dues, &c. " " " " " " " " " " " "	11	4, Rule 2	63, 69
Naval Stores ..	Exportation. See ARMS, &c. (Act, 1900).			
Navigation ..	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment. Chinese in Congo Free State " " " " " " " " " " " "	36	2	241
"	Privileges, &c., not granted by Treaty " " " " " " " " " " " "	96	2	555
"	See also MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT, TREATIES, VESSELS.			
Navigation (Inland)	Improvement of Course of Pei-ho and Whangpoo " " " " " " " " " " " "	26	6, 11	128, 130
" "	Irrawaddy. See IRRAWADDY.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Navigation (Inland)	Regulations United States	100	12	574
" "	Removal of Obstructions in Can- ton River Great Britain	28	5	173
" "	Rights of Navigation. French and Annamite Ships France	48	6	313
" "	Steam Navigation Regulations .. China	138	—	721
" "	" " Supple- mentary " ..	140	—	726
" "	" " Additional Great Britain	28	10, Annex C	181, 187
" "	" " (1898 and Supple- mentary). Japan	66	3, Annexes 2, 3	384, 388, 389
" "	" " (Additional) "	66	3, Annex 1	386, 388
" "	" " (Supple- mentary, Rule 9) "	66	Annexes 4, 5	389, 390
" "	" " (Dairen) "	208	—	1208
" "	" " (Kiao-chau) Germany	205	—	1196
" "	" " Upper Yang-tze, and Woosung River and Canal Japan	62	6, § 2	365
" "	Steam Navigation Regulations. West River China	159	—	1035
" "	" " Yang-tze. "	139	—	723
" "	Trade on Navigable Rivers (China- Tonkin) France	47	10	306
" "	" on West River. Regulations .. China	159	—	1035
" "	Whangpoo Conservancy Board Great Britain, &c.	26	11, Annex 17	130, 143
" "	" " " "	31	—	199
" "	Whangpoo Conservancy Board Regulations (made binding upon British Subjects) .. Great Britain	148	— (Schedule)	785, 786
" "	Yang-tze. Appliances for hauling through Rapids Japan	28	5	173
" "	" " " " Enforcement ..	66	2	384
" "	" " Regulations. ..	65	2	382
" "	" " Trade Regulations .. China	139	—	723
" "	" (Upper). Navigation .. Great Britain	28	5	173
" "	See also NAMES OF RIVERS.			
Netherlands	Treaties with China. See List of TREATIES ..	—	—	212
Net-Weight..	Mode of levying Duties .. Great Britain	6	43	31
" ..	" Belgium	34	30	229
" ..	" Denmark	38	42	255
" ..	" France	39	16	263
" ..	"	40	19	276
" ..	" Germany	56	17, 18	335
" ..	" Italy	60	42	359
" ..	" Netherlands	70	11	412
" ..	" Spain	91	39	518
Neutrality ..	See WAR.			
Newchwang	Japanese Settlement at Yingkou .. Japan	67	9	395
" ..	Opened to Trade. See TARIFF PORTS, &c.			
" ..	Quarantine Regulations .. Great Britain	163	—	1081

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Newchwang ..	Quarantine Regulations. Amend- ment Great Britain	170	—	1101
" ..	Railway. See RAILWAYS.			
Newspapers.. ..	Exemption from Import Duty Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
Nganking (Anking)	Port of Call on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Ningpo	Appointment of British Superin- tendent or Consul .. Great Britain	1	2	8
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.	3	—	13
"	Regulations for British Trade ..	6	1	10
"	gated " " " Abro-			
Ninguta	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Norway	See SWEDEN AND NORWAY.			
Offenders .. and	Application of Fugitive Offenders Act, 1891 Great Britain	156	88	867
" ..	(Weihaiwei) " " "	146	40	764
" ..	Fugitive Offenders. Surrender. Extradition. See CRIMINALS.			
" ..	Offences against Peace and Order. Great Britain	146	45	765
" ..	" at Sea, within 100 miles of Coast.. .. "	146	42	764
" ..	" " " " "	156	80	863
" ..	" on High Seas, &c. " "	146	41	764
" ..	Punishment of Offenders Russia	76	2	438
" ..	" " " " "	77	10	445
" ..	See also ADMIRALTY OFFENCES, CRIMINALS, JUSTICE.			
Official Communica- tions	Chinese Character "I" not to be applied to Governments or Subjects. See BARBARIAN.			
" ..	Commanders of Ships of War and Chinese Authorities. See SHIPS OF WAR.			
" ..	Consular Officers and Local Autho- rities (Burmah and China) .. Great Britain	20	13	107
" ..	Conveyance of Despatches to and from Court of Peking France	39	34	268
" ..	Great Britain and Tibet Great Britain	32	Annex, 5	205
" ..	India and Tibet "	17	6	93
" ..	" " " " "	19	7, 8	97
" ..	Language to be employed in, &c.	6	50	23
" ..	" " Austria-Hungary	33	7	216
" ..	" " .. Belgium	34	8	224
" ..	" " .. Corea	37	15	248
" ..	" " .. Denmark	38	50	257
" ..	" " .. France	40	3	270
" ..	" " .. Germany	56	5	333
" ..	" " .. Italy	60	50	360
" ..	" " .. Netherlands	70	14	414
" ..	" " .. Portugal	73	7	428
" ..	" " .. Spain	91	51	521
" ..	" " .. United States	100	1	567
" ..	Official Intercourse. Roman Catholic Missionaries and Local Authorities .. China	189	—	1154
" ..	Receipt, Transmission and Inviolability of Correspondence. See CORRESPONDENCE.			
" ..	With Chinese Authorities .. Great Britain	1	11	10
" ..	" " " " "	6	5, 7	21
" ..	" " (Code of Etiquette) "	13	§ 2 (1)	75
" ..	" " (Provincial Authorities) "	13	—	80

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Official Communica- tions	With Chinese Authorities .. Great Britain	23	13	117
" "	" " " " Belgium	34	9	225
" "	" " " " Denmark	38	10	250
" "	" " " " France	39	33	268
" "	" " " " "	40	4	271
" "	" " " " Germany	57	8	346
" "	" " " " .. Italy	60	7, 10	355
" "	" " " " Portugal	73	8	425
" "	" " " " Russia	77	6, 9	442, 445
" "	" " " " "	79	16	453
" "	" " " " "	81	2, 5	456, 453
" "	" " " " "	82	8, 11	466, 468
" "	" " " " ..Spain	85	11	487
" "	" " " " ..Spain	91	4, 51	512, 521
" "	" " " " .. Sweden & Norway	93	4, 24, 30-32	522, 536, 538
" "	" " " " United States	94	4, 7, 23	541, 542, 551
" "	See also DIPLOMATIC AGENTS (Transaction of Business).			
Official Correspondence and Inter- course	See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Officials	No restrictions on movements of .. Korea	37	2	242
Oil	Tank. Kerosene Oil. Kiao-chau.. Germany	205	8	1195
On-pou	French Works. Anchorage reserved to French and Chinese Ships of War France	55	8	331
" Open Door "	See POLBOY.			
Open Ports	Breaches of the Peace by Persons landing from Vessels at .. Mexico	69	16	405
"	Definition "	69	11	403
"	See also TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Opium	Chefoo Agreement. Duration, Modification, &c., of Additional Article Great Britain	14	§§ 6-8	86
"	Clandestine Trade Sweden & Norway	93	33	539
"	Commutation Transit Tax not ap- plicable to Japan	64	11	377
"	Conditional Trade in Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 1	37
"	Hong Kong Trade "	16	—	90
"	" Chinese Opium Duty			
"	Certificates "	16	§§ 3, 4	91
"	Importation. Kiao-chau Germany	205	5	1194
"	" See also CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, HARBOUR REGULATIONS.			
"	Import Duty Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 1	37
"	" "	11	12	65
"	" "	14	§ 3	84
"	" "	22	8, § 4	176
"	See also TARIFF.			
"	Import. Li-kin Duty "	12	§ 3 (3)	78
"	" "	14	§ 3	84
"	" Surtax in Lieu of Li-kin "	23	8, § 4	176
"	Macao, Opium Trade "	16	§ 1	91

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Opium	Macao. Opium Trade Portugal	72	4	423
"	" "	73	4	424
"	" "	74	—	434
"	" Collection of	75	—	435
"	Taxes "	75	—	435
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment	98	—	561
"	not to be claimed United States	28	8, § 5	176
"	Native Opium. Duty Great Britain	66	1	384
"	" Japan	98	2	561
"	Non-Importation. Non-transport	14	—	84
"	from Port to Port United States	35	14	239
"	Opium Traffic Great Britain	39	—	269
"	" Brazil	37	9, § 2	246
"	Prohibition of Importation France	20	11	106
"	into Corea Corea	22	11	117
"	Prohibition of Import and Export	47	14	309
"	Burmah and China Great Britain	14	§ 3	84
"	" "	28	8, § 10	179
"	Prohibition of "Transport." China-Tonkin. "France	100	Annex 1	577
"	Ransom for British Subjects at Canton. See	14	§ 5	14
"	INDemnITY.	14	Exch. of	87
"	Re-packing in Bond Great Britain	6	Notes	299
"	Supervision of Native Opium	48	5	312
"	Taxes by Maritime Customs	14	§§ 2, 4	85
"	Foreign Staff "	14	§ 2	84
"	Taxation United States	26	10 (b),	129,
"	" at Place of Consumption. Great Britain	195	Annex 16	143
"	" British Right to with-	77	§ 10 (b)	1169
"	draw from Agreement "	5-7		442,
"	Trade. Tonkin and China France	45		443
"	" Li-kin and	77	7	443
"	other Duties on Chinese Opium	85	10	496
"	Transit Certificate Great Britain	85	10	496
"	Treatment of Foreign Opium on	45	Note, 2	295
"	Importation "	83	12	409
Order	Responsibility of Provincial	66	4	385
"	Authorities, &c. Great Britain, &c.	See		
Oros (Russians)	Affairs. "Religion. "Correspondence, &c. Russia	See		
Ond River	Affairs of the Oros (Russians) in places	See		
OnHassental	near Russia	See		
Ourga	Right to establish Consulate at Russia	See		
Oouromtsi	See URGAL.	See		
Overland Trade	Right to establish Consulate at Russia	See		
Pagoda Anchorage	See BURMAH, FRONTIER TRADE, LAND TRADE.	See		
Pai-t'u ke'u	See FOOCHEW (Harbour and Pilotage Regu-	See		
Pakhoi	lations), and Footnote on Page 1212.	See		
"	See PAK TAU HAU.	See		
Pak Tau Hau (Pai-	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.	See		
t'u k'ou)	Raising of French Blockade France	See		
Parcel Post	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.	See		
Partnerships	Kiakhta and Peking Russia	See		
Passage of Troops	Organized by Chinese and Japanese con-	See		
Passenger Landing	jointly Japan	See		
Stages	On the West River. See PORTS OF CALL.	See		

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Passenger Stations..	On Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Passenger Ships ..	"Chinese Passengers Act" Great Britain	123	—	627
Passports	British and Chinese. Burmah- China Frontier Trade .. Great Britain	20 23	14 14	107 118
"	British "Subjects" visiting non- Treaty Ports, &c.	11	12, § 1	65
"	Chinese in Corea Corea	37	8	246
"	Consular, for British Subjects proceeding more than 30 miles from any Treaty Port.. .. Great Britain	131	16	690
"	For Foreign Trade. Exception of Peking Russia	7 81	Rule 8 8	39 459
"	Missionaries			
"	Non-application to Crews of Ships. See Travellers and Merchants.			
"	Punishment of Persons crossing Frontier without Russia	77 78	10 10	445 448
"	Return of Great Britain	11	14, Rule 4	66, 70
"	Tonkin and China France	46 47	4 5	236 303
"	Travellers and Merchants Great Britain	6	9	23
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	11	217
"	" Belgium	34	10	226
"	" Brazil	35	4	236
"	" (Most-favoured- Nation Treatment) Corea	37	8	246
"	" Denmark	38	9	250
"	" France	40	8	272
"	" Germany	56	8	334
"	"	57	6, 7, § 7	345, 348
"	" Italy	60	9	355
"	" Japan	64	6	375
"	" Mexico	69	4	400
"	" Netherlands	70	3	408
"	" Peru	71	5	416
"	" Portugal	73	17	427
"	" Russia	76	6	439
"	" Spain	91	7	514
Pasturage	Cession of Land in Kashgar for Russia	82	6	464
"	For Beasts of Burden of Russian Mer- chants	79	11	482
"	Sikkim-Tibet Frontier Great Britain	17 19	5 9	93 97
Patents	Offences against Patents, &c., Acts Great Britain	156	69	859
"	"	169	2, 4	1097, 1098
"	Protection of United States	100	10	573
Peace	Conference (The Hague). Final Act, Conven- tions and Declarations, 1899. See LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.	210	—	1210
"	Conference (The Hague). Final Act of the Second Peace Conference. See LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.	210	—	1210
"	Resumption of Friendly Re- lations by Foreign Powers with China Great Britain, &c.	26	—	123
"	" Conditions.	105	—	1167
"	" Acceptance. China	106	—	1170

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Peace	Treaties between Great Britain and China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	1
"	Treaties between Foreign Powers and China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	211
"	Treaties between Foreign Powers. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	581
Pai-hai	See PAKHOI.			
Pai-ho	Improvement of Course of River Great Britain, &c.	26	6, 11	123, 130
"	Wharfage Dues Great Britain	125	7A	639
"	" Regulation	145	—	750
Peking	Conveyance of Despatches to and from. " France	39	34	258
"	Evacuation by International Troops Great Britain, &c.	26	12	121
"	Foreign Legation Quarter and Guards "	26	7, Annex 14	123, 141
"	" " " "	169	Plan § 7	1169
"	Free Communication with the Sea : Occupation of certain Points by Foreign Powers "	26	9	129
"	" " " "	169	§ 9	1169
"	International Quarter for Residence and Trade Japan	66	10, Annexes 6, 7	387, 390, 391
"	Non-residence of Prussian Diplomatic Agent at, for 5 Years Germany	56	Sep. Art. 1	340
"	Not open to Trade Great Britain	7	Rule 8	39
"	Number of Merchants to be admitted. Russia	77	4	441
"	Postal Service with Kiakhta "	81	11	460
"	" and Parcel Post with Kiakhta "	82	12	469
"	Residence of British Representative at Great Britain	6	3	19
"	" " " " " "	8	2	49
"	Residence of Diplomatic Agent at. " France	40	2	270
"	" " " " " Germany	56	2, 3	333
"	" " " " " Portugal	73	5	424
"	" " " " " United States	94	6	541
"	Right of Diplomatic Agent to visit. Denmark	38	3	249
"	" " " " " Italy	60	3	354
"	" " " " " Netherlands	70	1	407
"	" " " " " Russia	81	2	457
"	Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at "	81	10	460
"	Trade with Kiakhta "	82	5	464
"	Treatment of French Ambassador at. France	42	2	288
Pepper	Reduction of Import Duty on. Great Britain	11	13, § 6	66
Permits	Russian Merchants. Ili and Tarbagatal. Russia	79	9	452
"	To land and ship Cargoes. See CARGOES.			
"	To open Hatches and discharge Goods. See VESSELS.			
Peru..	Appointment of Chinese Interpreters in.. Peru	71	7	417
"	Chinese Immigrants "	71	—	420
"	Chinese Trade. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment, "	71	3	417
"	Right of Chinese to travel in "	71	5	416
"	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	212
Pescadore Islands..	Cession to Japan Japan	62	2	323
"	Evacuation by French Forces France	46	9	300
"	Right of Inhabitants to emigrate from. Japan	62	5	324

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Petitions	To Chinese Authorities through Consul. Portugal	73	50	433
Philippine Islands ..	Chinese Trade. Most-favoured-Nation			
	Treatment Spain	91	47	520
Pillage of Mer- chandise	Russian Merchants in Kashgar .. Russia	83	6	465
Pilots and Pilotage ..	At Ports Open to Trade .. Great Britain	3	1	13
"	" "	6	35	29
"	" "	11	10	64
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	14	218
"	" Belgium	34	23	229
"	" Denmark	38	34	254
"	" France	39	11	262
"	" "	40	15	275
"	" Germany	56	11	334
"	" "	57	4	344
"	" Italy	60	34	358
"	" Japan	64	16	378
"	" Portugal	73	25	429
"	" Spain	91	31	517
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	8	530
"	" United States	94	17	546
"	Foochow Pilotage Regulations Great Britain	175	—	1103
"	General Pilotage Regulations ..	123	—	658
"	See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS.			
Piracy	Acts of Piracy by British Subjects. Great Britain	156	72	980
"	Prevention of	6	53	34
"	" Denmark	38	53	258
"	" Italy	60	53	360
Pirates	Confiscation of Vessels for sale			
	of Provisions, Arms, &c., to. Austria-Hungary	33	10	217
"	" Netherlands	70	2	408
"	" Spain	91	49	520
"	Pursuit of Great Britain	6	18, 52	25, 34
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	34, 37	221, 223
"	" Belgium	34	41, 44	232
"	" Denmark	38	19, 52	252, 257
"	" France	39	29	267
"	" "	40	34	282
"	" Germany	56	30, 33	337, 338
"	" Italy	60	19, 52	356, 360
"	" Japan	64	19	379
"	" Netherlands	70	13	414
"	" Portugal	73	18	427
"	" Spain	91	16, 48	515, 520
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	26	536
"	" United States	94	9, 13	542, 544
Police	Discipline. Police Forces in			
	British Concessions .. Great Britain	173	—	1106
"	Frontier Police. Annam-China .. France	53	1	324
"	Municipal. Shanghai .. Great Britain	161	—	1080
"	" See also Regulations of British Con- cessions and Foreign Settlements at AMOY, CANTON (SHAMEN), CHINKIANG, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, KULANGSU, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN.			
Policy	Of Great Britain and Germany in China. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	591

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Polley	Of "Open Door" Great Britain and Germany	106	Note	596
Port Arthur	Boundaries of Leased Territories .. Russia	89	1	508
"	Leased to Russia	88	—	505
"	Transfer of Lease to Japan .. Japan	67	1, 2	392
"	" " " " Japan & Russia	115	5	609
"	Terminus of Siberian Railway .. Russia	89	3	509
"	To be a Closed Port	88	6	507
"	Transfer of Railway and Mines to Japan. Japan	67	1	392
"	" " " " Japan & Russia	115	6	610
"	See also TAILIENWAN.			
Port Clearances	Certificate of Payment of Dues. Great Britain	6	41	31
"	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	25	220
"	" " " " " " Belgium	34	31	229
"	" " " " " " Denmark	38	40	255
"	" " " " " " Germany	56	21	336
"	" " " " " " Italy	60	40	359
"	" " " " " " Netherlands	70	9	411
"	" " " " " " Portugal	73	31	429
"	" " " " " " Spain	91	37	518
"	" " " " " " Sweden & Norway	93	13	531
"	" " " " " " United States	94	23	549
Port Dues	Kiao-chau Germany	59	Sect. 1, 4	352
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.. ..	56	40	339
"	Payment by Chartered Junks at Ichang and Chungking .. Great Britain	18	4	95
Porters	See MONOPOLIES.			
Port Hamilton	British Evacuation. Non-occupation by another Power Russia	86	—	499
Port Regulations	Applicable to Treaty Ports Great Britain	131	—	687
"	Yang-tze China	139	10	725
"	See also CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, HARBOUR REGULATIONS, PILOTAGE.			
Ports not open to Trade	Clandestine Trade Sweden & Norway	93	33	539
"	Vessels trading with, liable to Confiscation. See VESSELS.			
Ports of Call	Collection of Li-kin Duty at Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	78
"	Non-residence of Foreign Merchants at ..	12	§ 3 (1)	78
"	On the West River, for Passengers and Cargo:—			
"	Do Sing (Tou-ch'eng) .. Great Britain	28	10	181
"	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
"	Komohuk (Kumchuk) .. Great Britain	22	Special Art.	118
"	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
"	Kongmoon .. Great Britain	22	Special Art.	118
"	Lo Ting Hau (Lo-ting k'ou) .. " China	28	10	181
"	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
"	Pak Tau Hau (Pai-t'u k'ou) .. Great Britain	28	10	181
"	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
"	Shihing (Chao-Ching) .. Great Britain	22	Special Art.	118
"	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
"	Takhing Great Britain	22	Special Art.	118
"	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
"	On the West River, for Passengers:—			
"	Fung Chuen (Feng-ch'uan)			
"	Hou Lik (Hou-li)			
"	Kau Kong (Chiu-chiang)			
"	Kulow (Ku-lao)			
"	Luk Fu (Lu-fu) Great Britain	28	10	181
"	Luk To (Lu-tu) China	159	2	1035
"	Mah Ning (Ma-ning)			
"	Wing On (Yung-an)			
"	Yuet Sing (Yüeh ch'eng)			
"	Yung Ki (Jung-ghi)			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name	Subject	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Ports of Call	On the Yang-tze, for Passengers and Cargo :—			
"	Anking. See Nganking.			
"	Hukou Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
"	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations). China	139	1, § 2	723
"	" Germany	57	1	343
"	" Japan	64	5	375
"	Luchikou Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
"	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations). China	139	1, § 2	723
"	" Germany	57	1	343
"	" Japan	64	5	375
"	Nganking (Anking) Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
"	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations). China	139	1, § 2	723
"	" Germany	57	1	343
"	" Japan	64	5	375
"	Shashih (Shasi) Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
"	" Germany	57	1	343
"	Tatung Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
"	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations) .. China	139	1, § 2	723
"	" Germany	57	1	343
"	" Japan	64	5	375
"	On the Yang-tze, for Passengers and Cargo :—			
"	Wu-Suoh Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
"	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations). China	139	1, § 2	723
"	" Germany	57	1	343
"	" Japan	64	5	375
"	Wusung (Woosung) Germany	57	1, § 1	343
"	" Japan	64	5	375
"	On the Yang-tze, for Passengers :—			
"	Hwangchow			
"	Hwangtzekang			
"	I-chang			
"	Kiangyin			
Ports of Registry	Shanghai declared a Port of Registry Great Britain	153	—	817
Ports open to Trade	See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Port to Port Trade..	Duties on Goods sent from one Treaty Port to another. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Corea	37	4, § 6	244
"	See also COASTING TRADE.			
Portugal ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	212
Postal Facilities	Chinese Emigrants in British Colonies and Protectorates Great Britain	29	10	192
Postal Service	Chinese Post Office Staff France	54	—	327
"	Kiakhta and Peking Russia	31	11	460
"	"	82	12	468
"	Mail Matter. Kiao-Chau Germany	205	7	1195
"	" See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS.			
"	Postal Agencies in China	—	Note	1211
"	Private. Russian Merchants Russia	82	12	470
"	Russian Consuls in Mongolia	85	10	487
Powers of Attorney	Deposit of Great Britain	156	103	887
Poyang Lake	Steam Tug on Great Britain	11	12, § 2, Rule 6	65, 70
Presents ..	Not to be demanded .. Sweden & Norway	92	31	538
"	" United States	94	7	543
Prisoners ..	Application of Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1894 Great Britain	156	88	867
"	" (Welhaiwei)	146	40	764
"	See also IMPRISONMENT, PRISON.			
Prisoners of War ..	Restoration. Non-Punishment Japan	62	9	367

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Prisons	Execution of Sentences of Courts			
	in China Great Britain	156	65	858
"	Execution of Sentences of Weihai-wei Courts	146	33	764
"	Regulations of British Prison at Shanghai	160	—	1040
"	See also IMPRISONMENT, PRISONERS.			
Privileged Corporations, &c.	See CORPORATIONS, HONG MERCHANTS, MONOPOLIES, SOCIETIES.			
Privileges, Favours and Advantages	British Government and Subjects.			
"	Confirmation Great Britain	6	54	34
"	Commercial, &c., in Yunnan and Szechuen. See YÜNNAN, SECHUEN.			
"	Consular Officers. See CONSULS.			
"	Diplomatic Agents. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
"	Hong Merchants. See HONG MERCHANTS.			
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment conferred on Foreign Governments, Subjects, &c. See MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT.			
"	Privileged Commercial Societies prohibited.. .. France	40	14	274
"	Privileged Corporations. Abolition	39	9	261
"	See also TREATY PORTS, &c. (Permission to Reside, Trade, &c., at)			
"	See PROPERTY.			
Probate and Administration				
Production Tax ..	Japanese Assent to Imposition of.. .. Japan	66	1	384
Property	Chinese in Congo Free State.			
	Right to own, &c., Property. Congo Free State	36	2	241
"	Embargo forbidden.. .. Sweden & Norway	93	28	537
"	Intestacy. Rules of Court Great Britain	157	Rule 304	964
"	Jurisdiction of British Authorities	6	15	24
"	" Japanese Authorities Japan	64	20	379
"	" National Authority Mexico	69	15	406
"	Mortgages and Bills of Sale	156	Part 6	679
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Congo Free State	36	1	240
"	(Annam and China) France	47	4	302
"	Of Subjects inviolable Austria-Hungary	33	13	218
"	" Belgium	34	14	226
"	" France	39	3	250
"	"	40	12	274
"	Probate and Administration of Estates. Amendment Great Britain	169	8, 9	1099, 1100
"	Probate and Administration of Estates. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court	156	103-112	870-873
"	Probate and Administration of Estates. Jurisdiction of Weihaiwei Court	146	66	770
"	Probate and Administration of Estates. Rules of Court.. ..	157	Rules 275-297	959-963
"	Protection of, in China	1	1	7
"	"	6	18	26
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	1, 41	215, 223
"	" Belgium	34	1, 17	224, 227
"	" Brasil	35	1	234

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Property	Protection of, in China Denmark	38	1, 18	249, 252
"	" France	39	1, 26	258, 267
"	" "	40	1, 36	268, 282
"	" Germany	56	1, 36	331, 338
"	" Italy	60	1, 18	354, 356
"	" Japan	64	1	373
"	" Mexico	69	1	399
"	" Netherlands	70	7	410
"	" Peru	71	1	415
"	" Portugal	73	1, 15	422, 427
"	" Russia	81	1	456
"	" Spain	91	1, 15	512, 515
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	12, 27	532, 537
"	" United States	94	11, 13	543, 544
"	Protection of Property of Chinese .. Portugal	73	15	427
"	Willa. Rules of Court Great Britain	159	Rules 298-303	963, 964
"	See also Lost Property.			
Protection	And Favourable Treatment of Subjects .. Corea	37	1	241
"	Of Chinese Immigrants United States	97	3	559
"	" .. in Annam France	46	1	297
"	" "	47	4	302
"	" .. in Portugal Portugal	73	15	427
"	Of Foreigners by Provincial Authorities Great Britain, &c.	26	10, Annex 16	129, 143
"	Of Foreign Subjects in China Great Britain	195 1	10 (b) 1	1169 7
"	" Austria-Hungary	6 33	18 1, 41	25 215, 222
"	" Belgium	34	1, 17	224, 227
"	" Brazil	35	1	224
"	" Corea	37	1	241
"	" Denmark	38	1, 18	249, 252
"	" France	39	1, 26	258, 267
"	" "	40	1, 36	268, 282
"	" Germany	56	1, 36	331, 338
"	" Italy	60	1, 18	354, 356
"	" Japan	64	1	373
"	" Mexico	69	1	399
"	" Netherlands	70	7	410
"	" Peru	71	1	415
"	" Portugal	73	1, 15	422, 427
"	" Russia	81	1	456
"	" Spain	91	1, 15	512, 515

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Protection	Of Foreign Subjects in China. Sweden & Norway	93	19, 27	533, 537
"	" " United States	94	11, 13	543, 544
"	Of Missionaries. See MISSIONARIES.			
"	Of Property. See PROPERTY.			
"	Of Residents. See KIAO-CHAU.			
"	Persons under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts Great Britain	135	13	705
"	Public Officers "	156	127	878
"	Subjects of Indian Princes "	135	15	706
"	See also TRADE MARKS.			
Protectorate	British. See SIKKIM.			
Protectorates	Chinese Consuls in. See CONSULS.			
(British)	" Labour for. See LABOUR.			
Provincial " Authorities	Personal Relations and Official Correspondence with Consular Officers. See OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.			
Provincial Courts ..	See COURTS OF JUSTICE.			
Provisions	Sale to Rebels or Pirates. See REBELS, PIRATES.			
Publication of Customs Tariffs	See CUSTOMS TARIFFS.			
Publications	See IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS, SEDITIOUS PUBLICATIONS.			
Pulse	Export prohibited from Tanchow and Newchwang; permitted from other Open Ports .. Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 4	37
"	Prohibition of Export from China to Burmah "	20	11	106
"	" "	22	11	117
Punishment	Crimes " against " Foreign Governments and Nationals. ("Boxer" Rising) .. Great Britain, &c.	26	2, 10, Annexes 4-8	124, 129, 133- 136
"	" " " "	195	§ 2 (a)	1168
Quarantine	Regulations. Newchwang Great Britain	162	—	1081
"	" " Amendment "	179	—	1101
"	See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS, SANITARY REGULATIONS.			
Railways	Annam. Extension into China France	53	5, Note	326
"	British and Russian Railway Interests in China. Great Britain & Russia	104	—	586
"	China and Tonkin France	46	7	299
"	Concessions. North of Great Wall .. Great Britain & Russia	104	(1), (2)	586, 587
"	Concessions in Yangtze Region "	104	(1), (2)	586, 587
"	Connection of Burmah-Yunnan Railways Great Britain	23	12	117
"	Construction in China. Assistance of United States Engineers, &c. United States	96	8	557
"	Future extension to Kowloon Boundary Great Britain	24	—	121
"	In Manchuria and Territory leased to Japan Japan	67	2	392

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Railways	In Manchuria. Antung-Mukden line .. Japan	67	6	394
"	" Connection of South Manchurian and Chinese lines .. "	67	7	395
"	In Manchuria. Exemption of Materials from Duties, &c. "	67	8	395
"	In Manchuria. Junction of Japanese and Russian Lines .. Japan & Russia	207	—	1199
"	In Manchuria. Not to be exploited for Strategic Purposes .. "	115	7	610
"	In Manchuria. Railway Guards Japan	67	2	393
"	" Japan & Russia	115	Ad. Art. 3	613
"	" Regulation of Services "	115	8	610
"	In Manchuria. Shanhaikwan-Newchwang-Sinminting lines Russia	90	4	511
"	" Great Britain & Russia	104	(3), (4)	588
"	In Manchuria. Sinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changohun lines Japan	68	—	397
"	Kuang-chow wan France	55	7	330
"	Non-construction at Weihaiwei Great Britain & Germany	102	—	584
"	Port Arthur Railway. Transfer to Japan Japan	67	1	392
"	" Japan & Russia	115	6	610
"	Shanghai Great Britain, &c.	143	6 B	748
"	Shantung Province Germany	59	Sect. 2	353
"	Siberian. Extension to Talienwan .. Russia	88	8	507
"	" to Port Arthur and Talienwan "	89	3	509
"	Tonkin to Yunnan-fu France	54	—	327
Rangoon	Appointment of Chinese Consul at .. Great Britain	20	13	107
Rebate of Duty	On Raw Cotton Great Britain	28	8, § 9	178
Rebels	Sale of Provisions, Arms, &c., to. (Confiscation of Vessels) Austria-Hungary	33	10	217
"	" Netherlands	70	2	408
"	" Spain	91	49	520
Red Ginseng	See GINSENG.			
Re-exportation	Of Duty-paid Goods Great Britain	6	45	32
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	31	221
"	" Belgium	34	35	231
"	" Denmark	38	45	256
"	" France	39	17	264
"	" "	40	24	278
"	" (China-Tonkin) "	47	8	305
"	" Germany	56	26	337
"	" Italy	60	45	359
"	" Japan	64	13	377
"	" Netherlands	70	10	412
"	" Portugal	73	35	430
"	" Spain	91	41	518
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	20	534
"	" United States	94	21, Note	548
"	Of Foreign Grain. See GRAIN.			
"	See also DRAWBACK.			
Registration	British Subjects in China Great Britain	156	163	886
"	" Fee	176 A	—	1120
Registration	of Inland Steam Navigation Regulations .. China	138	(A)	721
Vessels	Shanghai declared a Port of Registry Great Britain	153	—	817

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Regulations.	Powers of British Minister to make, &c. Great Britain	156	Part 8	884
" ..	" Great Britain	169	14	1100
Regulations (International)	Breaches by British Subjects Great Britain	156	74	861
Re-importation	Of Duty-paid Goods (China-Tonkin) France	47	9	305
" ..	" "	53	4	325
Religion	Chinese Converts " Italy	60	8	355
" ..	" " Netherlands	70	4	409
" ..	" " United States	100	14	575
" ..	Direct Relations of Buddhists with Dalai Lama. See TIBET.			
" ..	Insults to Great Britain	146	44	765
" ..	Offences by British Subjects against	156	76	862
" ..	Of the Oros (Russians). .. Temple at Peking Russia	77	5	442
" ..	Protection of Chinese Christians "	81	8	459
" ..	Religious Freedom in China Great Britain	6	8	21
" ..	" Belgium	34	15	226
" ..	" Denmark	38	8	250
" ..	" France	40	13	274
" ..	" Germany	56	10	334
" ..	" Italy	60	8	355
" ..	" Portugal	73	52	433
" ..	" .. (Ili and Tarbagatal). Russia	79	14	453
" ..	" "	81	8	459
" ..	" Spain	91	6	513
" ..	" United States	94	29	551
" ..	" "	96	4	555
" ..	" "	100	14	575
" ..	Restitution of French Religious Establishments France	42	6	289
" ..	See also CHURCHES, MISSIONARIES. See CRIMINALS.			
Re rendition of Criminals	Of Chinese Emigrants Great Britain	29	11	192
Repatriation	See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Representatives, Diplomatic	At Treaty Ports. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Residence	Chinese in Congo Free State .. Congo Free State	36	2	241
" ..	Chinese not to reside in Interior of Corea .. Corea	37	8	246
" ..	Control of Residents. See KWANGTUNG.			
" ..	Of Diplomatic Agents. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
Revenues	Tibetan, not to be pledged .. Great Britain	32	Annex, 9	207
" ..	" .. Great Britain & Russia	121	5	622
" ..	See also CUSTOMS REVENUES.			
Revision of Treaties and Tariff	See TREATIES, TARIFF.			
Rice	Exemption from Import Duty Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
" ..	Export from Burmah to China. Duty Great Britain	20	8	106
" ..	" Great Britain	22	8	116
" ..	Export prohibited. Import free .. France	47	15	309
" ..	from Port to Port permitted .. Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 2	37
" ..	Prohibition of Export from China to Burmah	20	11	106
" ..	" "	22	11	117
" ..	Prohibition of Export from Corea in Case of Famine Corea	37	6	245

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Rice	Prohibition of Export to Foreign Countries Great Britain	28	14	184
"	Prohibition of Port to Port Trade in Cases of Famine	28	14	183
"	Re-exportation of Foreign Rice United States	94	21	548
Rivers	See NAVIGATION (INLAND).			
Roads	Ili-Tarbagatal. Russian Merchants to use Roads kept by Guard-houses Russia	79	5	450
"	Tibet. Up-keep of Trade Roads Great Britain	32	Annex, 5	205
"	See also SHAMO.			
Robbers	Bands near Tonkin to be dispersed France	46	1	297
"	Punishment of Sweden & Norway	95	25	536
"	" United States	94	13	544
Robbery	Proceedings against Accused, in Case of Mexico	69	14	405
Rules of Trade	See TRADE REGULATIONS.			
Rules, Tariff	See TARIFF.			
Russia	Anglo-Germany Policy in China. Reply. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	595
"	Right of Chinese to Trade in Russia	82	5	464
"	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	212
"	" Great Britain and Foreign Powers. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	581
Saghalien	Delimitation of Boundary Japan & Russia	115	Ad. Art. 9	614
"	Southern Part Ceded to Japan	115	9	611
Sailors	See SHAMEN.			
Salt	Duty on Great Britain	28	8, § 6	177
"	" Japan	66	1	384
"	Import into Burmah from China. Duty Great Britain	20	8	105
"	"	22	8	116
"	Import and Export prohibited	7	Rule 3	36
"	Prohibition of Export from Burmah to China	20	11	106
"	"	22	11	117
"	Prohibition of Import Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 3	170
"	" France	47	15	309
"	Supervision of Tax by Maritime Customs Foreign Staff Great Britain	28	8, § 10	179
"	Taxation of United States	100	Annex 1	577
"	Trade. Sikkim-Tibet Trade Regulations Great Britain	19	3	97
Saltpetre	Conditional Importation Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 5	37
Salvage	See WRECKS, SALVAGE, &c.			
Samshui	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Sanhsing	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Sand	Burmah-China Frontier Trade Great Britain	20	9	105
"	"	22	9	116
Sanitary Regula- tions	Port of "Hankow" China	154	—	823
"	Ports of Shanghai and Woosung	191	—	1150
"	See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS, QUARANTINE.			
Santo-ao	Harbour Regulations Great Britain	176	—	1118
"	See also LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c.	211	—	1213
Schools	Freedom to establish United States	96	7	556
"	Right to Rent and Build Austria-Hungary	33	9	216
"	" Belgium	34	12	236
"	" France	39	23	266
"	"	40	10	373
Scientific Expedi- tions	See TRIP.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Seamen	Control over.. Germany	57	4	344
"	Landing at Open Ports. Consular Regu- lations, &c. France	39	23	266
"	Prevention of Quarrels with Natives	40	33	282
"	Punishment for causing trouble on shore .. Brazil	35	12	239
"	See also HARBOUR REGULATIONS, PASSPORTS, PORT REGULATIONS.			
Seamen Deserters ..	See DESERTERS.			
Seditious Publica- tions	Offences by British Subjects .. Great Britain	156	75	861
"	"	169	5	1098
Sentence of Death ..	See CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.			
Servants	Employment by British Repre- sentative at Peking Great Britain	6	3	20
"	See also DIPLOMATIC AGENTS (Privileges, &c.), EMPLOYMENT OF CHINESE.			
Settlement Areas ..	British and Foreign at Treaty Ports. See CON- CESSIONS.			
Settlements at Open Ports	See CONCESSIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.			
Shamien	British Concession. See CANTON.			
Shanghai	Appointment of British Superin- tendent or Consul Great Britain	1	2	8
"	British Prison Regulations	160	—	1040
"	Customs Seizures at	9	—	53
"	Foreign Settlements. Land Regu- lations and Bye-laws Great Britain, &c.	130	—	664, 678
"	Foreign Settlements. Additional Land Regulations	143	—	746
"	Foreign Settlements. Land for Railway	143	6 B	748
"	Harbour Regulations China	192	—	1162
"	" Woosung	197	—	1171
"	" Woosung			
"	Inner and Outer Bars Great Britain	171	—	1102
"	Japanese Settlement Japan	65	3	352
"	Mixed Court (Chinese) Great Britain	12	§ 2 (2)	76
"	" Rules	129	—	663
"	Mixed Courts of International and French Settlements. Provisional Rules China, &c.	150	—	802
"	Municipal Police Great Britain	161	—	1080
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Port of Registry Great Britain	153	—	817
"	Regulations for British Trade	3	—	13
"	"			
"	Abrogated	6	1	19
"	Sanitary Regulations for Port of China	191	—	1159
"	Supreme Court Great Britain	12	§ 2 (2)	76
"	" Jurisdiction	156	21	846
"	" See also COURTS.			
Shanghaiwan ..	Railway. See RAILWAYS.			
Shantung Province..	Chinese troops not to approach Territory occupied by Japanese Japan	65	4	383
"	Non-interference with German rights, &c. Great Britain & Germany	102	—	584
"	Railways and Mines Germany	59	Sect. 2	353
"	Works undertaken by German Mer- chants	59	Sect. 2	353
Shashih (Khai)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Port of Call on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
"	Right of Japan to appoint Consul at .. Japan	62	6, § 1	265

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Sheep ..	Imported into H and Tarbagatal. .. Russia	79	15	453
Shipbuilding (Il-legal)	Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality. See WAR.			
Shipping ..	Yearly Returns of Sweden & Norway	93	23	535
Shipping Dues ..	Weihaiwei Great Britain	203	—	1183
Ships ..	See VESSELS.			
Ships' Manifests, Bills of Lading, &c. (Ships' Papers)	Delivery. Penalty for Non-Delivery Great Britain	6	37	30
" "	" " " " .. Belgium	11	8	64
" "	" " " " .. Denmark	34	24	228
" "	" " " " .. France	38	36	255
" "	" " " " .. "	39	13	263
" "	" " " " .. Germany	40	17	275
" "	" " " " .. "	56	13	335
" "	" " " " .. "	57	3, § 3	344
" "	" " " " .. Italy	60	36	358
" "	" " " " .. Netherlands	70	9	411
" "	" " " " .. Portugal	73	27	429
" "	" " " " .. Spain	91	33	518
" "	" " " " Sweden & Norway	93	6, 10	529
" "	" " " " United States	94	10, Note	530
" "	False Manifests. Declaration .. Germany	56	—	547
" "	Vessels trading between Ichang and Chungking .. Great Britain	18	3, 4	95
Ships of War ..	Anchoring within Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	14	14
" ..	Exemption from Duties, Facilities, &c. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment	6	52	34
" ..	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	34	231
" ..	" " " " .. Belgium	34	41	232
" ..	" " " " .. Brazil	35	7	237
" ..	" " " " .. Corea	37	13	248
" ..	" " " " .. Denmark	38	52	257
" ..	" " " " .. France	39	5, 30	260
" ..	" " " " .. "	40	29, 30	267
" ..	" " " " .. Germany	56	30	280
" ..	" " " " .. Italy	60	52	281
" ..	" " " " .. Mexico	69	9	337
" ..	" " " " .. Netherlands	70	13	360
" ..	" " " " .. Peru	71	10	402
" ..	" " " " .. Russia	81	5, 6	414
" ..	" " " " .. Spain	91	48	418
" ..	Intercourse of Naval Commanders with Chinese Authorities Sweden & Norway	93	32	458
" ..	" " " " United States	94	9	520
" ..	" " " " See also Facilities, &c.			542
" ..	Right (Chinese) to use Waters of Mins Bay and Deep Bay Great Britain	24	—	121
" ..	Right (Chinese) to use Weihaiwei Waters France	25	—	123
Ships' Stores ..	Stationing at Treaty Ports .. Great Britain	39	5	260
" ..	Duty-free Admission .. Great Britain	11	13, § 3, Rule 9	66, 71
" ..	See also DRAWBOCK.			
Shihing (Chao-shing)	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Shui-wu Oh'm ..	Department Controlling Chinese Customs Service China	186	Note	1151
Shops	Erection, &c. (Annam and China).. .. France	47	4	302
"	" (Not in Interior) .. Netherlands	70	3	409
"	" Portugal	73	16	427
"	" Russia	81	5	458
"	"	85	13	488
"	See also HOUSES, WAREHOUSES.			
Shroffs	Payment of Duties to. See DUTIES (Payment in Sycee, &c.).			
Shunning	Appointment of British Consul Great Britain	23	13, Note	117
"	Rights of British Subjects and Protected Persons at ..	22	13	117
Signals (Navigation)	Kiao-chau Bay Germany	59	4	352
"	See also BEACONS.			
Sikkim	And Tibet Boundary .. Great Britain	17	1	92
"	" Acts of			
"	Aggression	17	3	93
"	And Tibet Boundary. Continuance of Convention (No. 17)	32	4	203
"	And Tibet Boundary. Tibet to respect Convention (No. 17), and to recognize Frontier defined in Art. 1 ..	32	Annex, 1	204
"	British Protectorate	17	2-	92
"	Frontier Trade	17	4	93
"	Pasturage on Frontier	17	5	93
"	" Tibetan Cattle	19	9	97
"	Trade Regulations, &c. (Tibet) ..	19	—	96
"	Continuance	32	4	203
Silk	Export Duty on Great Britain	11	13	66
"	"	23	8, § 7	177
Silver	Exemption from Import Duty Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
Sinminting (Sinmintun, Hsinmintun)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Railway. See RAILWAYS.			
Smuggling	At Hong Kong Great Britain	—	Note	52
"	Burmah-China Frontier Trade.			
"	Confiscation of Smuggled Goods ..	20	9	106
"	"	23	9	116
"	From China to Hong Kong ..	14	§ 9	87
"	Goods liable to Confiscation ..	6	48	33
"	" Denmark	38	48	256
"	" (China-Tonkin).. .. France	47	10	306
"	" Italy	60	48	360
"	" Netherlands	70	12	413
"	" Portugal	73	44	431
"	" Spain	91	45	520
"	In Boats hired by Foreigners Great Britain	6	14	23
"	" Denmark	38	14	251
"	" Italy	60	14	356
"	" Japan	64	8	376
"	" Netherlands	70	5	409
"	" Portugal	73	13	426
"	" Spain	91	11	515
"	Limits of Territorial Waters .. Mexico	69	11	403
"	Offences by British Subjects Great Britain	156	70	800
"	Prevention of	6	46	32
"	" Belgium	34	39	233

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Smuggling ..	Prevention of Denmark	38	46	256
" ..	" Italy	60	46	360
" ..	" Japan	64	18	379
" ..	" Portugal	73	35	430
" ..	" Spain	91	43	519
" ..	" on Yang-tze .. Denmark	38	Rule 9	253
" ..	See also CONFISCATION, FINES AND CONFISCATIONS, FRAUD AND SMUGGLING.			
Societies ..	Anti-Foreign. Prohibition.. Great Britain, &c.	26	10,	129,
" ..	"		Annex 15	143
" ..	Privileged Commercial. Prohibition " France	195	§ 10 (a)	1169
Soma ..	Burmah-China Boundary. Left	40	14	274
" ..	to Great Britain Great Britain	20	3	102
Soochow (Suchow) ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
" ..	Right to appoint Consul at .. Japan	62	6, § 1	365
Sou-Tcheou ..	Appointment of Consul at .. Russia	85	10	486
" ..	Right of Russians to trade at .. "	85	14	489
Spain ..	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	213
Specific Duties ..	Conversion of Ad Valorem into Specific Duties .. Great Britain, &c.	26	6	123
Spelter ..	Conditional Importation .. Great Britain	7	5, § 5	37
Spirituous Liquors ..	Prohibition of Import and Export. Burmah and China .. Great Britain	20	11	106
" ..	"	22	11	117
" ..	Trade. " Sikkim-Tibet Trade Regulations ..	19	3	97
Sse-mao (Ssumao) ..	Appointment of Consul .. Great Britain	22	13	117
" ..	" France	53	3	324
" ..	" Chinese Customs Agent ..	53	3	324
" ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
" ..	Rights of Subjects and Protected Persons Great Britain	22	13	117
" ..	" France	53	3	325
" ..	Transport of Goods: Duties .. "	53	3	325
Steam-tug ..	On Poyang Lake Great Britain	11	Rule 6	70
Store-houses ..	See WAREHOUSES.			
Stress of Weather ..	See WRECK, SALVAGE, &c.			
Subjects ..	Obligations not specified in Treaties not to be imposed on France	39	35	268
" ..	"	40	40	234
" ..	Permission to Trade at Treaty Ports. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
" ..	Privileges, Favours, Advantages, &c. See MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT.			
" ..	See also JURISDICTION, PROPERTY, PROTECTION, &c.			
Submarine Cables ..	See TELEGRAPHS.			
Suchow ..	See SOOCHOW.			
Sugiyama, M. ..	See ASSASSINATION.			
Sulphur ..	Conditional Importation .. Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 5	37
Sungari River ..	Navigation. Trade Russia	85	13	490
" ..	Trade on Banks of	79	2	453
Superintendents of Trade ..	At Ports open to Trade Great Britain	1	2	3
Supreme Court ..	See COURTS OF JUSTICE.			
Surrender of Fugitive Criminals ..	See CRIMINALS.			
Surtax ..	Allocation of Funds allotted to Provinces Great Britain	23	Annex B	185
" ..	In Hen of Li-kin	23	8, § 4	176
" ..	" " Japan	66	1	234

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Surtax	In Hou of Li-hin United States	100	4	568
"	On Exported Goods Great Britain	28	§ 7	177
"	On Imports and Exports "	28	8	174
"	Powers entitled to Most-favoured-Nation Treatment to enter into same Engagements "	28	8, §§ 13-15	180
"	Special, on Foreign Imported Goods "	28	8, § 1	175
"	" United States	100	4	569
Swatow	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.	—	—	213
Sweden and Norway	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES ..	—	—	213
Szechuen	Commercial and other Privileges, &c., common to Great Britain and France Great Britain & France	100	4	583
Sycee	Payment of Duties in. See DUTIES.	—	—	—
"	Relation to Customs Standard Great Britain	11	14	66
Taashwi	See TAMSUI.	—	—	—
Tainan (Taiwan) ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.	—	—	—
Taiwan	See DAIWEN (DALNY).	—	—	—
Taiwan	See TAIWAN.	—	—	—
Takhsing	Port of Call on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.	—	—	—
Taku	Action of Garrison.* Apology of Emperor Great Britain	8	1	48
"	Conduct of Military Authorities. Apology of Emperor France	42	—	287
"	Razing of Forts Great Britain, &c.	26	8	129
"	Taku Bar. Wharfrage Dues Great Britain	195	§ 8	1169
"	See also TIENTSIN (Land, &c., Regulations).	168	—	1006
Talienwan (Talien) ..	Administration Russia	88	4	506
"	Boundaries "	88	2	506
"	" "	89	1	508
"	Chinese Criminals "	88	4	507
"	Exclusion of Chinese Troops. Residents. "	88	4	506
"	Lease to Russia "	88	—	505
"	Term of "	88	1, 3	506
"	Naval and Military Buildings, &c. "	88	7	507
"	Neutral Territory "	88	5	507
"	" "	89	2, 5	509
"	Railways "	88	8	507
"	Terminus of Siberian Railway "	89	3	509
"	To be a Trading Port "	88	6	507
"	Transfer of Lease to Japan.. .. Japan	67	1, 2	392
"	" Japan & Russia	115	5	609
Tall Fu	Stationing of British Officers at. Great Britain	12	§ 1 (4)	74
Tamsui (Taashwi) ..	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.	—	—	—
Tangchow	See CHEFOO.	—	—	—
Tarbagatal	And H. Trade Russia	79	—	449
"	Appointment of Consuls "	79	2	449
"	Burial Ground "	79	14	453
Tare	See NET-WEIGHT.	—	—	—
Tarif	Customs. Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Korea	37	3	243
"	" Peru	71	9	417
"	Customs. France to participate in any new Tarif.. .. France	47	7	304
"	Duration and Revision Great Britain	6	25, 27	20, 27
"	" "	28	15	184

* See note on Page 18.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Nome.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Tariff	Duration and Revision .. Austria-Hungary	33	44	223
"	" Denmark	38	26	253
"	" France	40	27	279
"	" Italy	60	26	357
"	" Japan	64	26	381
"	" Netherlands	70	Sep. Art.	414
"	" Portugal	73	46	431
"	" Spain	91	23	517
"	" United States	100	17	576
"	Duties on Foreign Trade .. Great Britain	—	—	13
"	Exports	7	—	45-48
"	" Supplementary	11	—	72
"	" Denmark	28	8, § 7	177
"	" France	38	25	253
"	"	40	27	279
"	See also SURTAX.			
"	Frontier Trade. See FRONTIER TRADE.			
"	Import, Export, and Transit			
"	Duties Great Britain	1	10	10
"	Imports	7	—	41-44
"	" Supplementary	11	—	72
"	" Raising to 5 per cent. .. Great Britain, &c.	26	6	128
"	" New, and Rules	27	—	149-170
"	" Denmark	38	25	253
"	" France	40	27	279
"	See also SURTAX.			
"	Modification Sweden & Norway	93	2	537
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment. See EXPORT			
"	DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES.			
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment in respect of Concessions			
"	" Great Britain	28	15	184
"	Russian Land Trade Russia	85	16	489
"	Tariff and Rules of Trade .. Great Britain	7	—	35, 41
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	—	223
"	" Belgium	34	—	234
"	" Denmark	38	—	253
"	" France	39	—	269
"	" Germany	41	—	286
"	" Italy	56	—	342
"	" Japan	60	—	361
"	" Sweden & Norway	64	9	376
"	" United States	93	—	539
"	"	95	1	553
"	"	100	5, Annex 3	571, 578
"	Tibet Great Britain	32	Annex, 4	205
"	Unenumerated Goods. See DUTIES.			
"	See also DUTIES, CUSTOMS DUTIES, EXPORT			
"	DUTIES, IMPORT DUTIES.			
"	See CUSTOMS TARIFFS.			
Tariffs (Customs) Publication				
Tatung	Port of Call on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Tatungkow (Ta-tung-Kow)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Taxation	Commutation Transit Tax. See TRANSIT			
"	DUTIES.			
Taxes	Exemption from Taxes, &c., other than Import and Transit Duties. Great Britain	11	3	63

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Taxes	Foreign and Chinese Goods of Foreign Merchants in Interior Germany	57	8	346
"	Goods manufactured in China by Japanese Japan	62	6, § 4	366
"	Junks, Boats, and Carts Great Britain	65	2	382
"	See also CONSUMPTION TAX, LI-KIN, OPIUM, PRODUCTION TAX, SURTAX, &c.	28	8, § 3	176
Tehoungontchak	See TARBAGATAL			
Tea	Bonds for Re-exportation Great Britain	11	12, § 4	65
"	Importation of Indian Tea into Tibet	19	4	97
"	Trade Duties Russia	85	16	400
Telegrams	Transmission of (Annam and China) France	47	4	302
Telegraphs	Burmah and China. Junction of Lines Great Britain	21	—	110
"	" (Yünnan)	30	—	196
"	"	20	16	108
"	"	22	16	118
"	China and Annam. Telegraphic Communication France	53	6	326
"	China and Tonkin. Establishment of Lines	50	—	317
"	Junction of Russo-Chinese Lines Russia	87	—	502
"	Lines to connect Trade Marts in Tibet with India Great Britain	32	3	203
"	Relations between Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, Great Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, and Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company. (Joint Purse) China, &c.	182	—	1140
"	Submarine Cable between Chefoo and Weihaiwei Great Britain	196	—	1174
Tengyueh (Momein)	Appointment of Consul Great Britain	22	13	117
"	Junction of Chinese and Burmese Telegraph Lines	21	2	110
"	"	30	2	196
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Rights of British Subjects and Protected Persons	22	13	17
Territorial Waters	Limits for Customs purposes Mexico	69	11	403
"	Right of Chinese Ships of War to use Waters of Territories leased to Great Britain. See DEEP BAY, MIRS BAY, WEIHAIWEI.			
Territories	Evacuation by Japanese Troops Japan	62	7	366
"	Integrity of. See INTEGRITY OF CHINA.			
"	" See CORRA.			
"	Integrity, Non-Cession, &c. See TIBET.			
"	Non-Alienation. See FU-KIEN, HAINAN, KWANG-SI, KWANG-TUNG, MACAO, YANG-TSEE REGION, YUNNAN.			
"	Non-Cession. See CHUAN, KIANG HUNG, MUNGLEN.			
"	Territorial Advantages not to be obtained. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	501
"	See also CESSIONS, LEASE OF TERRITORY.			
Thieves	Not to Cross Frontier Russia	76	2	438
"	On Frontier. Punishment	77	19	445
"	"	78	10	447

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Tibet	And Burmah. Frontier Trade, &c. Great Britain	15	—	88
"	And India. Frontier Trade ..	15	4	89
"	" Official Communica- tions ..	17	6	93
"	" ..	19	7, 8	97
"	And Sikkim. Boundary ..	17	1, 3	92, 93
"	" " Tibet to respect Convention (No. 17), and to recognize Frontier defined in Art. 1 ..	32	Annex, 1	204
"	And Sikkim. Continuance of Convention (No. 17) ..	32	4	203
"	And Sikkim. Frontier Trade ..	17	4	93
"	" Trade Regulations, &c. ..	19	—	96
"	" Continuance ..	32	4	203
"	British Mission to ..	12	Sep. Art.	80
"	" Countermanded ..	15	4	89
"	British and Russian Re- presentatives not to be sent to Lhasa ..	121	3	621
"	Chinese Government to be Intermediary. Exceptions ..	121	2	621
"	Concessions denied to any other State but China ..	32	3	203
"	Concessions not to be granted to Foreign Subjects or Powers ..	32	Annex, 9	207
"	Concessions not to be obtained ..	121	4	621
"	Confirmation of Convention by China ..	32	1, Annex	202, 204
"	Direct Relations of Buddhists with Dalai Lama on Reli- gious Matters, &c. ..	121	2	621
"	Free Communication between British Frontier and Gyantse and Lhasa ..	32	Annex, 8	206
"	Indemnity. Expenses of British Expedition ..	32	Annex, 6	206
"	" " " " ..	32	Annex	206
"	Indemnity. Expenses of British Expedition. Great Britain & Russia	121	Annex	622
"	Integrity of Territory. Non-in- terference in Administration ..	32	2	202
"	" " " " ..	121	1	621
"	Non-admittance of Foreign Re- presentatives, &c. ..	32	Annex, 9	206
"	Non-cession, &c., of Territory ..	32	Annex, 9	206
"	Non-interference of Foreign Powers in Affairs of ..	32	Annex, 9	206
"	Occupation (British) of Chumbi Valley ..	32	Annex, 7	206
"	" " " " ..	32	Annex	206
"	" " " " ..	121	Annex	622
"	Opening of Trade Mart ..	19	1	96
"	" " " " ..	32	Annex, 2	206
"	Razing of Fortifications ..	32	Annex, 8	206
"	Revenues not to be pledged or assigned to Foreign Powers ..	32	Annex, 9	207
"	Scientific Expeditions to. Great Britain & Russia	122	—	622

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Tibet	Tariff Great Britain	32	Annex, 4	205
"	Telegraph Lines from Trade			
"	Ports to India	32	3	208
"	Trade Roads. Upkeep	32	Annex, 2	205
"	" Routes. No Restrictions	32	Annex, 2	205
Tiehling	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Tientsin	British Concession. Land and			
	General Regulations and Bye-laws Great Britain	125	—	635, 645
"	"			
"	Amendment	145	—	750
"	British Concession. Taku Bar, &c.,			
"	Wharfage Dues	168	—	1096
"	British Consular District. General			
"	Regulations (Land, Port, &c.)	125	—	645
"	British Municipal Extension. Land			
"	Regulations	142	—	729
"	Evacuation by French Troops France	42	7	290
"	Japanese Settlement at Japan	65	3	382
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Russian Trade. Interior Provinces and			
	Tientsin Russia	85	14	488
Timber	Reduction of Import Duty on Great Britain	11	13, § 6	66
Tin Plates	Reduction of Import Duty on Great Britain	11	13, § 6	66
Tombs	Of Japanese Soldiers. See MANCHURIA.			
"	See also BURIAL GROUNDS.			
Tong-hing	Appointment of French Consular Agent at. France	53	1	324
Tonkin	And China Frontier	46	1	297
"	" Boundary Commis-			
"	sioners to be appointed	46	3	298
"	And China Frontier. Delimitation	49	—	314
"	"	52	—	321
"	Cessation of Hostilities	45	—	294
"	Chinese Consuls. Appointment	46	5	299
"	"	47	2	302
"	Chinese Garrison. Withdrawal	44	2	293
"	Chinese Troops not to be sent to	46	1	297
"	Duration of Commercial Stipulations	46	8	300
"	Excise Duties	47	11	307
"	Export and Import Duties	48	3	312
"	Export Duties on Chinese Goods in			
"	Transit	48	4	312
"	Exports and Imports of Chinese Goods	47	11	307
"	French Respect and Protection of			
"	Chinese Frontiers	44	1	293
"	"	46	1	297
"	Frontier Trade	46	5	298
"	"	47	6, 7	303, 304
"	Opium (Chinese). Li-kin and other			
"	Duties	48	5	312
"	" Prohibition of Transport	47	14	309
"	" Trade	46	6	299
"	Passports	46	4	298
"	"	47	5	303
"	Railways. Construction	46	7	299
"	" Line to Yunnan-fu	54	—	327
"	Robbers in Chinese Provinces to be			
"	dispersed	46	1	297
"	Telegraph Lines between Tonkin and			
"	China	50	—	317

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Tonkin	Trade in Arms, &c. France	46	6	299
"	" Importation of			
"	Arms prohibited	47	15	309
"	Trade with Yunnan. Regulations	46	6	299
"	Transit Duties on Chinese Goods	47	12	307
"	See also ANNAM.			
Tonnage Dues ..	Regulations, Payment, Exemptions, Most-favoured-Nation Treatment, &c. Great Britain	3	5	14
"	" " "	6	29-31	28
"	" " "	11	7	63
"	" " Austria-Hungary	33	24, 27	219, 220
"	" " " Belgium	34	25, 32	223, 230
"	" " " Korea	37	3	242
"	" " " Denmark	38	23-30	254
"	" " " France	39	15, Annex	263, 269
"	" " " "	40	22	277
"	" " " "	42	10	291
"	" " " "	43	—	291
"	(French and Annamite Ships on Chinese Rivers)	48	6	313
"	Regulations, Payment, Exemptions, Most-favoured-Nation Treatment, &c. (Kuang-chou wan)	55	5	330
"	Regulations, Payment, Exemptions, Most-favoured-Nation Treatment, &c. Germany	56	20, 23, 40	335, 336, 339
"	" " " "	57	2, 5, § 4	342, 345, 347
"	" " " "	58	—	349
"	" " " Italy	60	23-30	358
"	" " " Japan	64	15	378
"	" " " Mexico	69	11	403
"	" " " Netherlands	70	8	410
"	" " " Portugal	73	20, 23, 24	423
"	" " " Spain	91	20, 25-27	516, 517
"	" " " Sweden & Norway	93	6, 7, 13	529, 531
"	" " " United States	94	16, 23	546, 549
"	" " " " China	96	3	561
"	Trade on West River	159	5 (7)	1038
"	Vessels carrying Duty-free Goods Great Britain, &c.	27	Rule 2	170
"	Abolition of Great Britain	6	Note	25
Torture of Chinese Criminals ..	See Do SING.			
Tou-Ch'eng.. ..	Russian Trade via Russia	85	14	488
Toun-Toheou ..	Appointment of Russian Consul at Russia	85	10	488
Tourian	Not open to Trade	85	10	487
Trade	Anglo-German Policy in China Great Britain & Germany	105	—	591

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Trade	Between Treaty Ports. See PORT TO PORT TRADE.			
"	By Sea with Annam. See ANNAM.			
"	Freedom of Brazil	35	5	236
"	" Russia	76	6	439
"	" "	77	4	441
"	" (Ili and Tarbagatai) "	79	2	449
"	" "	81	4	457
"	" "	82	7	465
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment			
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	43	222
"	" Belgium	34	45	233
"	" Brazil	35	5	236
"	" Congo Free State	36	—	240
"	" Japan	62	6	365
"	" Peru	71	8	417
"	" Portugal	73	10	426
"	" United States	94	30	551
"	See also MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT (Government and Subjects).			
"	" Open Door " Policy. Great Britain & Germany	106	Note	593
"	Privileges, &c., not granted by Treaty United States	96	2	555
"	With Treaty Ports. See TREATY PORTS, &c. ..			
"	See also BURMAH, COASTING TRADE, FRONTIER TRADE, INLAND TRADE, LAND TRADE, PASS-PORTS, TRADE REGULATIONS, &c.			
Trade Marks ..	Offences against Trade Marks Acts			
"	" Great Britain	156	69	859
"	" "	169	3, 4	1097, 1098
"	Protection of "	28	7	174
"	" Japan	66	5	385
"	" United States	100	9	572
"	Reciprocal Protection of			
"	" Great Britain & Belgium	112	—	603
"	" Denmark	116	—	614
"	" France	103	—	585
"	" Germany	117	—	610
"	" Italy	109	—	599
"	" Netherlands	111	—	602
"	" Portugal	110	—	600
"	" Russia	118	—	617
"	" United States	113	—	604
Trade Marks ..	Establishment at Yatung Great Britain	19	1	96
"	Opening at Gyantse and Gartok "	32	Annex, 2	205
"	Question of Site Corea	37	11	243
Trade Roads and Routes ..	See TIENTZ.			
Trade Regulations ..	Commercial Regulations. Rules of Trade Great Britain	3	—	13
"	" (Abrogated) "	6	1	19
"	" (Supplementary) "	7	—	35
"	" Austria-Hungary	11	—	67
"	" Belgium	33	—	222
"	" Brazil	34	—	234
"	" (Most-favoured-Nation) Corea	35	6	236
"	" Denmark	37	3	245
"	" France	38	—	258
"	" "	41	—	286

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Trade Regulations ..	Commercial Regulations. Rules of Trade Germany	56	—	342
" ..	" Italy	60	—	361
" ..	" Japan	64	9, 27	376, 381
" ..	" Mexico	68	7	402
" ..	" United States	95	1	553
" ..	" "	100	—	578
" ..	Frontier Trade. Burmah-Yunnan Great Britain	12	§ 1 (4)	74
" ..	Sikkim-Tibet "	19	—	96
" ..	" Amendment "	32	Annex, 3	205
" ..	Tonkin-China. Duration of Commercial Stipulations France	46	8	300
" ..	Tonkin-Yunnan "	46	6, Note	299
" ..	See also WEST RIVER, YANG-TZSU RIVER.			
Transit Duties ..	British Goods Conveyed into Interior by Chinese.. .. Great Britain	1	10	10
" ..	Chinese Goods. Tonkin and Annam. France	47	12	307
" ..	Certificates Great Britain	7	Rule 7	38
" ..	" "	11	Rule 1	67
" ..	" "	12	§ 3 (4)	78
" ..	" (Opium).. .. "	14	§§ 3, 4	85
" ..	Commutation Transit Tax.. .. Japan	64	11, 12	377
" ..	Duty-free Goods for Interior Great Britain	7	Rule 2	36
" ..	Exemptions "	12	§ 3 (4)	78
" ..	Foreign Imports "	11	Rule 1	67
" ..	Goods for Personal Use France	47	13	306
" ..	" Manufactured in China by Japanese Japan	62	6, § 4	366
" ..	On Opium Great Britain	7	Rule 5, § 1	37
" ..	Regulations, Payment, Most-favoured-Nation Treatment, &c. ..	2	—	12
" ..	" "	6	28	27
" ..	" "	7	Rule 7	38
" ..	" "	11	3	62
" ..	" "	124	1	633
" ..	" Austria-Hungary	33	28	230
" ..	" Belgium	34	33	230
" ..	" Denmark	38	27	253
" ..	" France	39	7	200
" ..	" "	40	9, 23	272, 278
" ..	" Germany	56	24, 40	336, 339
" ..	" Italy	60	27	357
" ..	" Japan	64	11, 12	377
" ..	" Netherlands	70	10	411
" ..	" Spain	91	24	517
" ..	" Sweden & Norway	93	13	531
" ..	" United States	95	1	553
" ..	Return of Transit Passes Great Britain	11	14, Rule 4	66, 70
" ..	Tariff to be established "	1	10	10
" ..	Tonkin-China Frontier Trade France	47	6, 7	302, 304
" ..	Transit Passes. Burmah-China Frontier Trade Great Britain	20	9	106
" ..	" "	22	9	116
" ..	See also INLAND DUTY.			
Transport Duty	See INLAND DUTY.			
Trans-shipment of Goods	Regulations. Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	11	14

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Trans-shipment of Goods	Regulations. Ports of Trade Great Britain	6	40	30
" "	" " Austria-Hungary	33	18	219
" "	" " .. Belgium	34	27	229
" "	" " .. Denmark	38	39	255
" "	" " .. France	39	20	268
" "	" " .. " "	40	25	279
" "	" " .. Germany	56	27	337
" "	" " .. Italy	60	39	359
" "	" " .. Netherlands	70	10	412
" "	" " .. Portugal	73	30	429
" "	" " .. Spain	91	56	518
" "	" " Sweden & Norway	93	14	532
" "	" " United States	94	23	549
Travel	Freedom to Travel in China. See DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.			
"	Liberty to travel in China Corea	37	8	246
"	" " .. Netherlands	70	1, 3	407, 408
"	" " (Reciprocal) Russia	76	6	439
"	" " See also PASSAPORTS.	82	5	464
"	Right of Chinese to travel in Foreign Countries. See BRAZIL, MEXICO, PERU.			
"	See also MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT (Privileges, &c.).			
Treaties	Abrogation. Supplementary			
"	Treaty, 1843 Great Britain	6	1	19
"	Amendment of Chinese Commercial Treaties, &c. .. Great Britain &c.	26	11	130
"	" " Between Great Britain and China. See LIST.	195	§ 11	1169
"	" " Between China and Foreign Powers. See LIST.	—	—	1
"	" " Between Foreign Powers and Great Britain and Foreign Powers. See LIST.	—	—	211
"	" " British or Japanese.	—	—	581
"	Not to prejudice interests of Ally Great Britain & Japan	107	4	597
"	" " " " " "	114	5	607
"	Chinese Commercial Treaties to be amended Great Britain, &c.	26	11	130
"	" " " " " "	195	§ 11	1169
"	Confirmation. Treaty of 1842 (No. 1) Great Britain	6	1	19
"	" " Treaty of 1858 (No. 6) " "	8	7	51
"	Continuance of Existing Treaties United States	28	15	184
"	" " " " " "	100	17	576
"	Duration, Modification, Revision, &c.			
"	" " " " Great Britain	6	27	27
"	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	44	223
"	" " " " .. Belgium	34	46	233
"	" " " " .. Brasil	35	16	240
"	" " " " .. Denmark	38	26	253
"	" " " " .. France	39	35	268
"	" " " " .. " "	40	40	284
"	" " " " .. " "	46	8	300
"	" " " " .. " "	47	18	310
"	" " " " .. Germany	56	41	339
"	" " " " .. Italy	60	26	357
"	" " " " .. Japan	64	26	381

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Treaties	Duration, Modification, Revision, &c. Mexico	69	19	408
"	" " .. Peru	71	18	430
"	" " .. Portugal	73	46	431
"	" " .. Russia	85	15, 19	489, 490
"	" " .. Spain	91	23	517
"	" " Sweden & Norway	93	34	539
"	" " United States	100	17	576
"	France and Annam. To be respected by			
"	China France	44	2	293
"	France and China. Annulment of ..	46	3	297
"	Art. 4, Treaty of 1858	42	4	298
"	France and China. Confirmation ..	46	10	300
"	" " ..	53	9	337
"	" Execution of Treaty			
"	" of 1858	42	3	298
"	" Limit of Application			
"	" of Stipulations	53	7	327
"	Germany and China. Confirmation			
"	of Treaty of 1861 (No. 56) .. Germany	57	9	346
"	Japan and China. Confirmation of			
"	Treaty Engagements Japan	66	9	396
"	List of International En-			
"	gagements to which China			
"	is a Party Great Britain, &c.	210	—	1210
"	Termination by War of Treaties between			
"	China and Japan Japan	62	6	365
"	Violation by British Subjects .. Great Britain	156	73	800
Treaty Ports and	Definition of Open Ports Mexico	69	11	403
Places Open to				
Trade	Landing of Merchants, &c.,			
"	at. Limits not to be ex-			
"	ceeded France	39	23	306
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	17	533
"	" United States	94	12	544
"	Permission to circulate outside .. Germany	56	8	334
"	" to Reside, Trade, &c., at			
"	" Great Britain	1	2	7
"	" " ..	6	11	23
"	" " ..	22	13	117
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	3	216
"	" Belgium	34	11	225
"	" Corea	37	3	243
"	" Denmark	38	11	251
"	" France	39	2, 9	259, 261
"	" " ..	40	7	272
"	" Germany	56	6	333
"	" Italy	60	11	355
"	" Japan	64	4	374
"	" Mexico	69	6, 11	401, 403
"	" Netherlands	70	2	408
"	" Peru	71	8	417
"	" Portugal	73	11	426
"	" Russia	81	3	457
"	" Spain	91	5	513
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	3, 5	523, 529
"	" United States	94	14	546

1. 1000

1290

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Treaty Ports and Places Open to Trade	Chungking (Yang-tze Trade Regulations). China	139	1, § 2	722
" "	" " " " " " Japan	62	6, § 1	365
" "	Dairen (Dalny). Leased to Japan. See DAIREN (Dalny).			
" "	Fakumen " " " " Japan	67	1	393
" "	Fenghwangcheng " " " "	67	1	393
" "	Foochow (Foochowfoo) " " Great Britain	1	2	7
" "	" " " " Austria-Hungary	23	8	216
" "	" " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " France	39	2	259
" "	" " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " Russia	81	3	457
" "	" " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	" " " " Sweden & Norway	93	2	523
" "	" " " " United States	94	14	545
" "	Funing. See SANTU-AG.			
" "	Gartok (Tibet) " " Great Britain	32	Annex, 2	205
" "	Gyantse (Tibet) " " " "	32	Annex, 2	205
" "	Hailar " " " " Japan	67	1	393
" "	Hangchow " " " " " "	62	6, § 1	365
" "	Hankow " " " " Great Britain	6	10, Note	23
" "	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations). China	139	1, § 2	722
" "	" " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	Harbin " " " " Japan	67	1	393
" "	Ho-K'ou " " " " France	53	2	324
" "	Hoihow. See KIUNGCHOW.			
" "	Hsinmintun. See SHINMINTUNG.			
" "	Hunchun " " " " Japan	67	1	393
" "	Ichang " " " " Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
" "	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations) China	139	1, § 2	722
" "	" " " " Germany	57	1	342
" "	" " " " Russia	82	6	464
" "	Kashgar " " " " " "			
" "	Kiao-chau. Leased to Germany. See KIAO- CHAU.			
" "	Kirin " " " " Japan	67	1	393
" "	Kiukiang " " " " Great Britain	6	10, Note	23
" "	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations) China	139	1, § 2	722
" "	" " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	Kiungchow " " " " Great Britain	6	11	23
" "	" [To be removed from List of Treaty Ports.] " " " "	11	6	63
" "	" " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " Belgium	34	11	225

* Not ratified.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Treaty Ports and Places Open to Trade	Kiungchow Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " France	40	6	272
" "	" " " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " " Russia	81	3	457
" "	" " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	Kong Kun Market Great Britain	22	Special Art.	118
" "	Kongmoon " "	28	8, § 12, 10	179, 181
" "	" " " " " China	159	2	1035
" "	Kowloon. See KOWLOON.			
" "	Kuangchengtsu. See CHANGCHUK.			
" "	Kuang-chou wan. Leased to France. See KUANG-CHOU WAN.			
" "	Kwangchow. See CANTON.			
" "	Lappa. See LAPPA.			
" "	Liaoyang Japan	67	1	393
" "	Lungchow (Long-tchéou) France	48	2	312
" "	" " " " " " "	53	2	324
" "	Manchuli (Mandchourie) Japan	67	1	393
" "	Manhao France	43	2	312
" "	" " " " " Ho-K'een opened in place of	53	2	324
" "	Mengtze (Mong-tse) " "	48	2	312
" "	" " " " " " "	53	2	324
" "	Momein. See TENG-YUN.			
" "	Mukden Japan	66	10	387
" "	" " " " " United States	100	12	574
" "	Nanking Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " (Yang-tze Trade Regulations) .. China	139	1, § 2	723
" "	" " " " " Denmark	38	11	355
" "	" " " " " France	40	6	272
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	Nanning Great Britain	22	Note	118
" "	Newchwang " "	6	11	23
" "	" " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	Nganking (Anking) Great Britain	28	8, § 12	179
" "	Ningpo " "	1	2	7
" "	" " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " France	39	2	259
" "	" " " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " " Russia	81	3	457
" "	" " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	" " " " " Sweden & Norway	93	3	528
" "	" " " " " United States	94	14	545
" "	Ninguta Japan	67	1	393
" "	Pagoda Island. See FOOCNOW.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Treaty Ports and Places Open to Trade	Pakhoi (Pei-hai) Great Britain	12	§ 3 (1)	77
" "	" " " " " " Germany	57	1	343
" "	Peking. " International Quarter. Real- dence and Trade Japan	66	10, Annexes 6, 7 Special Art.	387, 390, 391 118
" "	Samshui Great Britain	23		
" "	" " " " " " China	159	2	1035
" "	Sanhsing Japan	67	1	393
" "	Santu-so. See LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c. ..	211	—	1213
" "	Shanghai Great Britain	1	2	7
" "	" " " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " " France	39	2	259
" "	" " " " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " " " Russia	81	2	457
" "	" " " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	" " " " " " Sweden & Norway	93	3	563
" "	" " " " " " United States	94	14	545
" "	Shashih (Shasi). (Yang-tsze Trade Regulations) China	139	1, § 2	723
" "	" " " " " " Japan	62	6, § 1	365
" "	Sinminting (Hsinmintun) Japan	67	1	393
" "	Soochow " "	62	6, § 1	365
" "	See-mao (Seu-mao) Great Britain	23	13	117
" "	" " " " " " France	53	3	324
" "	Swatow Great Britain	6	11	23
" "	" " " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " " France	40	6	273
" "	" " " " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	" " " " " " United States	94	14	545
" "	Taashwi (Formosa). See TAMSUI			
" "	Tainan-fu. See TAIWAN.			
" "	Tairen. See DAIREN.			
" "	Taiwan or Tainan (Formosa) Great Britain	6	11	23
" "	" " " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " " France	40	6	273
" "	" " " " " " Germany	56	6	333
" "	" " " " " " Italy	60	11	355
" "	" " " " " " Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" " " " " " Russia	81	2	457
" "	" " " " " " Spain	91	5	513
" "	" " " " " " United States	94	14	545
" "	Talienwan Russia	88	6	507
" "	Tamsui (Formosa) Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" " " " " " Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" " " " " " Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" " " " " " France	40	6	273
" "	" " " " " " Germany	56	6	333

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Treaty Ports and Places Open to Trade	Tamsui (Formosa) Italy	60	11	355
" "	" Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" Spain	91	5	512
" "	Tangchow. See CHEFOO.			
" "	Ta-tung-Kou (Tatungkow) Japan	66	10	387
" "	Tengyueh (Momein) Great Britain	22	12	117
" "	Tiehling Japan	67	1	393
" "	Tientsin Great Britain	8	4	50
" "	" Austria-Hungary	33	8	216
" "	" Belgium	34	11	225
" "	" Denmark	38	11	251
" "	" France	42	7	290
" "	" Germany	56	6	333
" "	" Italy	60	11	355
" "	" Netherlands	70	2	408
" "	" Spain	91	5	513
" "	Taintau (Free Port) —	—	Note	1156
" "	Taitshar Japan	67	1	393
" "	Tung-kiang-tsu (Tungchiangtsu) —	67	1	393
" "	Wanhsien Great Britain	28	8, § 12	179
" "	Walchow —	28	8, § 12	179
" "	Weihaiwei. Lensed to Great Britain. See WEIHAIWEI.			
" "	Wei-hsien. See LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c. ..	211	—	1212
" "	Wenchow Great Britain	11	6	63
" "	" —	12	§ 3 (1)	77
" "	" Germany	57	1	343
" "	Wosung. See Wusung.			
" "	Wuchow Great Britain	22	Special Art.	118
" "	" China	159	2	1035
" "	Wuhu Great Britain	11	13, § 1	66
" "	" —	12	§ 3 (1)	77
" "	" (Yang-tze Trade Regulations) China	139	1, § 2	723
" "	" Germany	57	1	343
" "	Wusung. See LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c. ..	211	—	1212
" "	Yatung (Tibet) Great Britain	19	1	96
" "	Yental. See CHEFOO.			
" "	Yingkou (Yinkou). See NEWCHWANG.			
" "	Yochow. See LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c. ..	211	—	1212
" "	See also PORTS OF CALL.			
Trial	By Court to which Accused is subject Mexico	69	12	404
"	By Official of Defendant's Nationality Korea	37	5, § 1	244
"	" Mexico	69	14	405
"	" United States	98	4	562
"	Offenders sent for Trial to British Possessions Great Britain	135	6	703
"	Official of Defendant's Nationality may attend Korea	37	5, § 1	245
"	" United States	98	4	562
"	See also COURTS OF JUSTICE, JUSTICE.			
Tientsin (Kiao-chau Bay)	Harbour Regulations Germany	190	—	1156
" "	Opened as a Free Port —	—	Note	1156
" "	See also KIAO-CHAU.			
Taitshar	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Trung-N Yamén	See MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.			
Tung-kiang-tsu (Tungchiangtsu)	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Unenumerated Goods	See DUTIES.			
United States	Anglo-German Policy in China. Reply. Great Britain & Germany	106	—	505
"	Immigration of Chinese. See EMIGRATION.			
"	Treaties with China. See LIST OF TREATIES.	—	—	213
"	Treaty with Great Britain. See LIST OF TREATIES	—	—	581
Urga	Appointment of Russian Consul at .. Russia	82	5, 8	464, 465
"	Russian Trade	82	5	464
Ussuri River	Navigation. Right to Trade .. Russia	85	18	490
"	Trade on Banks	80	2	455
Verification of Mer- chandise	See CARGOES.			
Vessels	Arrests by Order of Weihaiwei Court Great Britain	146	61	709
"	Broken up. Sale of Materials .. Germany	57	6, § 6	245, 348
"	Customs Seizures. See SHANGHAI.			
"	Detention for Military Expeditions, &c. Mexico	69	10	403
"	" by Order of Supreme or Provincial Court .. Great Britain	156	42	851
"	" by Order of Weihaiwei Court	146	43	765
"	Driven into Ports by Storms of Weather. See WRECKS, &c.			
"	Embargo forbidden.. .. Austria-Hungary	33	13	218
"	" Belgium	34	14	226
"	" France	39	3	259
"	"	40	12	274
"	" Italy	60	18	356
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	28	537
"	Employed in Conveyance of In- dentured Emigrants .. Great Britain	29	5, Schedule	191, 194
"	Facilities for Vessels in distress. See WRECKS, &c.			
"	Freedom from Chinese Control .. France	39	28	267
"	"	40	39	283
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	26	536
"	" Public and Private Service. France	39	3	259
"	In Distress. See WRECKS, &c.			
"	Jurisdiction over, in Eastern Seas Great Britain	135	14	706
"	Leaving within 48 hours, without breaking bulk, not liable to Dues	6	30	28
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	24	219
"	" Belgium	34	25	228
"	" Denmark	38	29	254
"	" France	39	14	263
"	"	40	20	277
"	" Germany	56	20	335
"	" Italy	60	29	358
"	" Netherlands	70	8	410
"	" Portugal	78	23	428
"	" Spain	91	26	517
"	" Sweden & Norway	93	10	530
"	" United States	94	19	547
"	Liability of, on entering Port .. Great Britain	6	37	30
"	"	7	Rule 6	38

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Vessels	Liability of, on entering Port.			
"	" " " Austria-Hungary	33	16	218
"	" " " Belgium	34	24	228
"	" " " Denmark	38	36	255
"	" " " France	39	13	263
"	" " " "	40	17	275
"	" " " Germany	56	12	335
"	" " " Italy	60	36	358
"	" " " Netherlands	70	9	411
"	" " " Portugal	73	27	429
"	" " " Spain	91	33	518
"	" " " Sweden & Norway	93	10	530
"	" " " United States	94	19	547
"	Masters reporting arrival at Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	2	12
"	Most-favoured-Nation Treatment Brazil	35	8	237
"	" " " " " " " Mexico	69	11	403
"	Non-seizure or "detention" for Public Service. See Embargo.			
"	Of Chinese type owned by British Merchants.. .. Great Britain	11	12, § 1, Rule 7	65, 71
"	On West River. Trade Regulations. See NAVIGATION (Inland).			
"	On Yang-tze. See NAVIGATION (Inland).			
"	Permit to land and ship Cargoes. See CARGOES.			
"	" " " to open Hatches and discharge Goods Great Britain	6	38	30
"	" " " " " " " Denmark	38	37	255
"	" " " " " " " Italy	60	37	359
"	" " " " " " " Netherlands	70	9	411
"	" " " " " " " Portugal	73	23	429
"	" " " " " " " Spain	91	34	518
"	Registry of British Ships at Shanghai Great Britain	153	—	817
"	Repairs, &c. Germany	57	5, § 4	345, 347
"	" " " " " " " Russia	81	6	456
"	Right to trade, &c., at open Ports. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Security to be given. Ports of Trade Great Britain	3	15	14
"	Traffic between Iohang and Chungking. See CHUNGKING.			
"	With Cargoes trading with Ports not open to Trade liable to Confiscation Great Britain	6	47	32
"	" " " " " " " Austria-Hungary	33	10	217
"	" " " " " " " Belgium	34	21	228
"	" " " " " " " Corea	37	10	247
"	" " " " " " " Denmark	38	47	256
"	" " " " " " " France	39	2	259
"	" " " " " " " "	40	7	272
"	" " " " " " " Germany	56	7	333
"	" " " " " " " Italy	60	47	360
"	" " " " " " " Japan	64	5	375
"	" " " " " " " Netherlands	70	12	413
"	" " " " " " " Portugal	73	42	430
"	" " " " " " " Spain	91	43	519
"	" " " " " " " Sweden & Norway	93	3	523
"	" " " " " " " United States	94	14	545
"	With Contraband Goods. Prohibition of Entry Belgium	34	36	233
"	" " " " " " " France	40	28	280

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Vessels	With Contraband Goods. Prohibition of Entry.. .. . Netherlands	70	1	413
"	See also CARGOES, COASTING TRADE, COLLISIONS, CREWS OF SHIPS, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS, FLAGS, HARBOUR REGULATIONS, JUNKS, PASSENGER SHIPS, PILOTAGE, PORT CLEAR- ANCES, PORT REGULATIONS, QUARANTINE, SANITARY REGULATIONS, SHIPS' MANIFESTS, SHIPS' STORES, TONNAGE DUES, TRANS- SHIPMENT OF GOODS, WRECKS, &c., &c.			
Vessels of War ..	See SHIPS OF WAR.			
Veto	Consular. See MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.			
Vice-Admiralty ..	British, in China Great Britain	136	—	708
Jurisdiction	See also ADMIRALTY CAUSES.			
Waichow	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Wai-Wu Fu	See MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.			
Wanhien	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
War	Acts of War by British Subjects Great Britain	156	71	800
"	Anglo-Japanese Alliance. See ALLIANCE.			
"	Attacks on Persons and Property on Chinese Territory and Waters by Foreign Powers at War with United States.. .. United States	96	1	554
"	Cessation of Hostilities France	45	—	294
"	" Japan	62	10	367
"	Commerce not to be restricted during France	39	32	268
"	" " Italy	40	31	281
"	" " Sweden & Norway	60	21	367
"	" " United States	93	22	535
"	" " United States	94	26	550
"	Evacuation of Chinese Territory by Japanese Troops Japan	62	7	366
"	Foreign Jurisdiction Neutrality Great Britain	155	—	828
"	Geneva Conventions, 1864 and 1906. See WOUNDED IN WAR.			
"	The Hague Conference, Final Acts, Con- ventions and Declarations. See LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS	210	—	1210
"	See also INDEMNITY, PRIZE.			
Warehouses	Rent and Purchase, &c. Great Britain	6	12	23
"	" Austria-Hungary	33	9	216
"	" Belgium	34	12	226
"	" (In China and Korea) Korea	37	4	243
"	" " France	39	22	266
"	" " "	40	10	272
"	" (In Interior) Japan	62	6, § 3	366
"	" (Not in In- terior) Netherlands	70	2, 3	406, 408
"	" (Not in In- terior) Portugal	73	16	427
"	" " Spain	91	8	514
"	" " Sweden & Norway	93	17	533
"	" " United States	94	12	544
"	See also BONDED WAREHOUSES.			
Watches	Reduction of Import Duty on Great Britain	11	13, § 6	66
Waters	See ADMIRALTY WATERS, TERRITORIAL WATERS.			

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.		Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Weights and Measures.		Regulations. Ports of Trade Great Britain	8	9	14
" "		" " " "	6	34	29
" "		" " " "	7	Rule 4	38
" "		" " Austria-Hungary	33	32	221
" "		" " Belgium	34	36	231
" "		" " Denmark	38	33	254
" "		" " France	39	19	265
" "		" " " "	40	26	279
" "		" " Germany	56	28	337
" "		" " Italy	60	33	358
" "		" " Portugal	73	41	430
" "		" " Spain	91	60	517
" "		" " Sweden & Norway	93	12	531
" "		Standard. Common for all Countries United States	96	Note	554
" "		Standard. Uniform Japan	66	7	386
Weihaiwei		Admiralty Waters Great Britain	146	83	773
"		" Not included in Waters of the Territory			
"		Anchorage and Junk and Boat Ordinance, 1907	209	2	1209
"		And Chefoo Submarine Cable	209	—	1209
"		British Commissioner. Administration and Legislation	198	—	1174
"		British Jurisdiction.. ..	146	Part 2	755
"		" Amendment	146	—	752
"		British Occupation. Non - Construction of Railroad Communication with Interior .. ..Great Britain & Germany	152	—	816
"		Chinese Jurisdiction within Walled City Great Britain	102	—	584
"		" troops "not to "approach within specified distance Japan	25	—	122
"		Civil Administration to be in hands of Chinese	146	11	757
"		High Court Great Britain	62	Sep. Art. 2	368
"		" Criminal and Civil matters	62	Sep. Art. 3	369
"		Land Commission	146	Part 3	757
"		Lease of Territory to Great Britain	146	Parts 4, 5	758, 767
"		Military Offences to be within Japanese Jurisdiction Japan	25	—	773
"		No Expropriation or Expulsion of Natives.. .. Great Britain	62	—	122
"		Right of Chinese Ships of War to use Waters	25	—	123
"		Right of Great Britain to erect Fortifications, &c.	25	—	122
"		Shipping Dues	203	—	1188
"		Temporary Occupation by Japanese Troops Japan	62	8,	366,
"		Inclusion of Liu-Kung, &c.	62	Sep. Art. 1	368
Wei-hien		See LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c.	211	Sep. Art. 2	368
				—	1213

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Wenchow	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
West River	Opening of Ports on .. Great Britain	23	Special Art.	118
"	Ports of Call and Passenger Land- ing Stages " China	28	10	181
"	Trade Regulations	159	—	1035
"	Treaty Ports, Ports of Call and Passenger Landing Stages	159	2	1035
Whampoa	Building of Bridge, &c. .. Great Britain	5	§ 6	18
"	Cemetery	5	§ 5	18
Whangpoo	Conservancy Great Britain, &c.	31	—	199
"	" Board Great Britain	26	11, Annex 17	130, 143
"	" Regulations made binding upon British Sub- jects	148	— Schedule	785, 786
"	Improvement of Course of River Great Britain, &c.	26	6, 11	128, 130
Wharfrage Dues ..	Hsiakwan (Nanking) .. Great Britain	172	—	1103
"	Pei-ho Conservancy	145	7A	751
"	Tientsin	168	—	1096
Wills	See PROPERTY (Probate, &c.).			
Wing On (Yung-an)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Witnesses	See EVIDENCE.			
Woosung	See WUSUNG.			
Wounded in War ..	Geneva Convention, 1864. Chinese Accession .. Great Britain, &c.	210	—	1210
"	Geneva Convention, 1906. Chinese Accession	210	—	1211
Wrecks, Salvage, &c. (Stress of Weather)	.. .. Great Britain	6	20	25
" .. ..	.. .. Austria-Hungary	33	35	221
" .. ..	.. .. Belgium	34	42	232
" .. ..	.. .. Brazil	35	8	237
" .. ..	.. .. Corea	37	10	247
" .. ..	.. .. Denmark	38	20	252
" .. ..	.. .. France	39	30	267
" .. ..	.. .. " ..	40	30	281
" .. ..	.. .. Germany	56	31	338
" .. ..	.. .. Italy	60	20	357
" .. ..	.. .. Japan	64	17	379
" .. ..	.. .. Mexico	69	11	404
" .. ..	.. .. Netherlands	70	7	410
" .. ..	.. .. Peru	71	11	418
" .. ..	.. .. Portugal	73	19	428
" .. ..	.. .. Russia	81	6	458
" .. ..	.. .. Spain	91	17	515
" .. ..	.. .. Sweden & Norway	93	27	537
" .. ..	.. .. United States	94	12	544
Wuchow	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Wuhu	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Wu-Sueh	Port of Call on Yang-tze. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Wusung (Woosung)	Extension of Steam Navigation (River and Canal) Japan	62	6, § 2	365
"	Harbour Regulations China	197	—	1171
"	Harbour. Ships to take in, &c., Cargo Germany	57	1, § 1	343, 347

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Name.	Subject.	No. of Doc.	Art.	Page.
Wusung (Woosung)	Inner and Outer Bara. Regulations			
" "	Great Britain	171	—	1102
" "	Opened as Port of Call. See PORTS OF CALL.			
" "	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
" "	Sanitary Regulations for Port of China	191	—	1159
Yacsa	Fortress to be demolished Russia	76	2	438
Yang-tze Basin ..	Railway Concessions in. Great Britain & Russia	104	—	580
Yang-tze Region ..	Non-alienation Great Britain	23	—	116
Yang-tze River ..	Appliances for hauling through Rapids Japan	66	2	384
"	Navigation of Upper Yang-tze Great Britain	28	5	174
"	Exten- sion of Steam Navigation Japan	62	6, § 2	365
"	Prevention of Smuggling Denmark	38	Rule 9	258
"	Ports of Call. See PORTS OF CALL.			
"	Trade. Opening of Ports Great Britain	6	10	22
"	Regulations China	139	—	723
"	Treaty Ports. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
Yara	Excise Duty on Machine-made Great Britain	28	8, § 9	178
Yatung	Appointment of British and Tibetan Agents Great Britain	32	Annex 5	206
"	Establishment of Trade Mart	19	1	96
"	Opened to Trade. See TREATY PORTS, &c.			
"	Trade and other Regulations Great Britain	19	1, 2, 5	96, 97
Yentai	See CHEFOO.			
Yingkou (Yinkou) ..	See NEWCHWANG.			
Yochow	See LIST OF TREATY PORTS, &c.	211	—	1213
Yuet Sing (Yüeh- sh'eng)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Yung-an	See WING ON.			
Yang Ki (Jung-chi)	Passenger Landing Stage on West River. See PORTS OF CALL.			
Yunnan	Appointment of British Consuls Great Britain	20	18	107
"	Case. Indemnity	12	§ 1 (5)	74
"	" Settlement	12	§ 1	78
"	Commercial, &c., Privi- leges, &c., common to Great Britain and France Great Britain & France	101	4	583
"	Custom House France	47	7	304
"	Encouragement of Mining Enterprise Great Britain	20	12	107
"	Frontier Trade with Burmah	22	12	117
"	Mines France	53	§ 1 (3)	74
"	Mission from India Great Britain	12	§ 1 (4)	74
"	" to England. Imperial Letter of Regret China	12	§ 1 (5)	75
"	Non-alienation of	187	—	1153
"	Railway Connection with Burmah. Great Britain	22	12	117
"	" from Tonkin France	54	—	327
"	Telegraphic Communication with Burmah Great Britain	20	16	108
"	"	21	—	110
"	"	22	16	118
"	"	30	—	195
"	Trade Regulations. Tonkin France	46	6	299
Yunnan-fu	British Consulate-General at	—	Note	1214

3 2044 098 614 415